COPY

LBF

[redacted]

94-[illegible]-34

January 24, 1938.

RECORDED

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson,
Manager,
Washington Bureau,
United Press Associations,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have received your letter dated January 7, 1938, with reference to the inquiry on the part of representatives of your office for information regarding an alleged perjury investigation growing out of the recent Stoval case in Springfield, Illinois. I have also read the news item which you enclosed from the December 30, 1937 issue of the Illinois State Register which states, in referring to the investigation, that it had been ordered by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In order that you may be fully advised, I desire to point out that the first information I had on the alleged perjury investigation was when I received word that items were appearing in the press to the effect that I had ordered the investigation. The Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's Peoria office likewise received press inquiries and he answered them by saying he had no comment to make. When Mr. Stewart, of your office, called on the afternoon of December 30, 1937, I was out of the city and he was so advised and told there was no information available which could be given out. Mr. Stewart then asked to be called if there was any information which could be released. It would appear, as you have pointed out in your letter, that the United States Attorney at Springfield, Illinois, had requested an investigation. His request, however, was not received at this Bureau's Peoria office until December 31, 1937, but even on that date there was no information which could be released.

As you know, it is the policy of this Bureau to comment on pending investigations only at such times as there are arrests and developments of public interest which would not hinder or handicap the investigation. I, of course, have no control over the stories which appear in the press or are carried over the wire services, and in answer to your specific inquiry, no information was withheld from the United Press, since the Bureau

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7288-411

[redacted]:DSC

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson

January 24, 1938.

had no knowledge of the request for the investigation at the time of your inquiry and had released no information to any representative of the press. Consequently, even though I had been in the city I could not have furnished Mr. Stewart with any information regardless of the public interest or the fact that publicity had already been given the matter, which was without foundation at that time, to the effect that I had ordered the investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

COPY

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

News Building, New York City

Washington Bureau
National Press Bldg.
Lyle C. Wilson, Manager

January 7, 1938

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Twice on December 30 the United Press inquired at the Justice Department whether FBI agents had been instructed to investigate perjury charges in connection with the recent bombing conspiracy trial in Springfield, Illinois.

Those inquiries were made in response to information from the United Press Springfield bureau that the United States District Attorney's office had requested such investigation. Here in Washington the United Press was informed, first, that Doyle's request had NOT been received, and, when we raised the matter again on the same day that you had left town and no other person could discuss the matter.

I enclose a teer sheet of that day from Illinois State Register of Springfield containing an Associated Press story from Washington saying that the investigation had been ordered and by you. The International News Service also carried the story.

This is to inquire why the information was withheld from the United Press, under the foregoing circumstances, and why your representatives took the position that such a matter of obvious public interest to which publicity already had been given could be discussed only by yourself.

Sincerely,

S/ Lyle C. Wilson

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

94-8-95-34

RECORDED & INDEXED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-95-411

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Jan. 24 1938.

Time 12:40

Name Mr. McNaughten of U.P. tele.

&

Referred to

Details:

Stated they had an inquiry from Los Angeles concerning some ransoms bills which were reputed to have been picked up in San Diego and they would like to know what case this is in connection with.

Mr.Tamm was advised of the above and in accordance with advise from him Mr. McNaughten was advised there was no comment. cek

Mr. Tamm called to advise that he has contacted the Los Angeles Office and the Police Department in San Diego know nothing about these ransom bills, and neither does the Sheriff's Office nor the Secret Service.
gan

94-8-95-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 25 1938 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nottel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Feb. 18 1938.

Time 8:55 PM

Name Jerry Robish, of U-P, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that their New York Office had reported that a U. S. Army deserter had been arrested in New York and accused of being mixed up in a German spy ring; that some mix up in his passport had caused his arrest. Mr. Robish inquired if the Writer had heard anything about this. He was informed that writer had heard nothing about this.

cbs.

Supervisor Mertz, who is on the desk which handles deserters, states that he has heard nothing about this.

94-8-95-36

RECORDED & INDEXED

EAT:RP
94-8-95-37

RECORDED

March 15, 1938.

Mr. Frank McNaughton,
Department of Justice Correspondents' Association,
Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNaughton:

I have been advised of your recent note concerning your desire to be afforded an interview upon the subject of jewel robberies in the State of Florida. I must advise you that under a recent Departmental order, all matters relating to the furnishing of information to the press must be cleared through the office of Mr. Gordon Dean, Special Executive Assistant to the Attorney General and, accordingly, I would suggest that you direct your inquiry upon this subject to Mr. Dean.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kleinhaus

Department of Justice Correspondents Association
Washington

PRESS ROOM

Dear Mr. Hoover

Sometime when you feel like discussing it for a story, I'd like to get an interview from you as to just WHY there are so many jewel robberies in Florida. I've noticed a number of big ones, from $50,000 to $90,000, in recent months. Looks to me like something is "smelly" about law enforcement there.

Sincerely,

McNaughton

United Press

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-37

MAR 8 1938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Miss Carney

INDEXED

Director advised 3/2/38

- DO-5 -

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Mar. 24 1938.

Time 2:40

Name Gilbert W. Stewart, United Press

Referred to RECORDED & INDEXED

Details: 94-8-95-38

He is taking Mr. McNaughton's place in the Department. He stated he was anxious to meet the Director just to say hello. He was advised the Director was out in ~~and~~ writer cordially invited him to go through a tour of the Bureau. He stated that while he did not have time at the present he would like very much to do this and will call the writer as soon as he has a few minutes to go around. He stated that he was somewhat bewildered at the regulation that all information had to come thru the office of Gordon Dean. He was advised by the writer that it of course placed the Bureau in the position that the Bureau could furnish no information to the press; that the Bureau has to refer all press inquiries to the office of Gordon Dean. He went on to state that he had thought he might be able to get some information from the Bureau, and he was advised that under the existing situation no information could be furnished during the day or after working hours; that while the information he might request would be available in the Bureau nevertheless it could not be given him; that writer could understand his position particularly when he had to get information after working hours when he might not be able to reach Gordon Dean.

MAR 29 1938 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GORDON DEAN

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mar. 24

He was very friendly and said upon leaving that he hoped to be able to meet the Director soon and go thru the Bureau. cek

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CT:ACS

Date 3-28-38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Gilbert Stewart, who was recently assigned to the Department as a Representative of the United Press, called to see me on March 24th. He stated that he was hopeful of being able to take a tour of the Bureau in the near future in order to get better acquainted with our activities. He advised me of his acquaintance with Special Agent Tharp, a Supervisor assigned to the Chief Clerk's Office, who apparently went to high school with him.

Stewart did not impress me as being a particularly capable newspaper man. He mentioned the existing rules requiring that inquiries of the press be directed to Mr. Gordon Dean or Mr. Ugo Carusi and stated he did not consider this a satisfactory practice in view of the fact that neither Mr. Dean nor Mr. Carusi is fully acquainted with the work of the Bureau and often when they can be contacted, and many times they are absent, they do not seem to be able to answer press inquiries. He stated he hoped that this situation would be corrected upon the return of the Attorney General and that he would do what he could to secure a correction.

94-8-95-39
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 28 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Clyde Tolson.
Signature

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nettel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

March 31 1938.

Time 2:44 PM

Name Mr. Stewart, tele.
United Press.

Referred to

Details:

Asked to speak with the Director and when advised that the Director was not in his office he asked to be transferred to Mr. Tolson's office, which was done. He would not state what he wanted.

Inasmuch as Mr. Tolson was not in Stewart asked to be transferred to Mr. Tamm's office.

Mr. Tamm's office advises that a memo. is being prepared concerning this call. gan

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 4 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

DO-8

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Nelson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nettel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 21 1938.

Time 12:44 PM

Name Peter Stewart, tele.

United Press.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that he has received a wire to the effect that Jay C. Newman has been transferred from Detroit to Salt Lake City and that a man from Birmingham has been transferred to Detroit. He wanted to verify this information, and asked to be called at the press room if it can be given to him. He stated that in the event he cannot be reached at the press room, he would like for the information to be given to Gordon Dean and then he can contact Dean.

1:00 PM

Mr. Stewart called again and advised that he is going to contact Mr. Foxworth in this connection.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 23 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nottel
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

June 1 1938.

Time 6:02 PM

Name Pete Stewart, tele.
U. P.

Referred to

Details:

Inquired if the Director could see him either this evening or to-morrow. Pursuant to the Director's instructions Mr. Stewart was advised that the Director is tied up this evening, but will be glad to see him to-morrow. He will call again in the morning to arrange an appointment.

94-8-95-42

RECORDED & INDEXED

He was also advised that information relative to the Cash case will have to come from Gordon Dean. Mr. Stewart stated that he realized this and that what he desires to see the Director about does not pertain either to the Cash or Levine cases. gan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:LCB

June 2, 1938

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Upon Mr. Tamm's request I saw Pete Stewart of the United Press on the evening of May 31, 1938, and furnished him with the facts in connection with the Bremer kidnaping, the Urschel kidnaping, the kidnaping of Dr. Davis and other cases, dealing primarily with the fine points which brought about the apprehension of certain individuals such as the alligator in the Bremer case, the airplane in the Urschel case, the Laboratory work in the Davis case and the finger-prints in the Bremer case. He was more than gratified with the material furnished him.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

L. B. Nichols.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM FOXWORTH ONE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:MWC

May 31, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Stewart of United Press called my office this afternoon stating that Gordon Dean had referred him to me and went on to state that he desired to write a story on some of the old cases which the Bureau has handled with particular emphasis on the fine points that had finally brought about the successful culmination of the cases, such as the fingerprinting in the Bremer case and the Kansas City Massacre.

I told Mr. Stewart that such matters are always handled by the Director's office and suggested that he communicate there. He then asked if "Gordon calls you and authorizes you to give out the story, will it be O.K.," whereupon I informed him that even though Mr. Dean would call me, he in turn would be referred to the Director's office.

Mr. Stewart then asked who he could talk to in the Director's office. I told him that in Mr. Hoover's absence, Mr. Tamm was the ranking Bureau official.

He was given no information.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | TAMM | FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-1 1938.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Crowl
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Dawsey
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Clyde Tolson

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

June 16 1938.

Time 11:20 PM

Name Jerry Robish, of U-P, tle.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that the New York Daily News was carrying a story to the effect that a number of G-Men have gone to Wheeling, W. Va., in connection with a spy scare there. He wanted to know if this was true. Writer informed him that he knew nothing about it at all.

cbs.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-45
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 17 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

July 18 1938.

Time 3:00

Name Allen Dibble of the U.P.

Referred to

Details:

Stated he would like to see the Director sometime at his convenience. He is taking Pete Stewart's place in the press room while the latter is on vacation and asked to be called there. cek

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Kleinkauf ✓
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Place on list.

94-8-95-46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1938 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
HLS. DIV.
TRACY
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PEP:MC

August 18, 1938

Time: 10:04 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Stewart, of the United Press, called and stated he understood the Bureau is investigating certain clothing found in connection with the Cleveland mad torso killer and desired to know if we were making such an examination.

I told him that I knew nothing about such an examination being made and even if we were making an examination, it would be for the local police department and, consequently, the Bureau would be in no position to make any comment concerning the matter.

P. E. FOXWORTH

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-2-95-47

AUG 22 1938

JTM:CH

94-5-95-48

August 20, 1938

RECORDED

Mr. Allen Dibble
United Press
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dibble:

I have been advised of your request to be supplied with several memoranda concerning this Bureau's activities.

It is a pleasure for me to forward these to you for your use. There is also enclosed a memorandum setting forth bank robbery figures during the last few years, reflecting the decline in these crimes since the Bureau assumed investigative jurisdiction. If you so desire, I shall be pleased to review the manuscript of your article upon its completion.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure
NPA Graduates
Accomplishments of Fiscal Year 1938
Federal Bank Robbery

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 20 1938
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JHM:LCB

August 12, 1938

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Mr. Allen Dibble of the United Press called and requested that he be furnished with the press release issued two or three weeks ago on the FBI NPA. He also requested a copy of the release on the Accomplishments of the FBI.

Mr. Dibble asked that his regards be given to you and asked that you prepare for him some comparative figures in bank robberies during the last few years to show how they have decreased.

Respectfully,

J. H. Mathis

J. H. Mathis

RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-8-95-48

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CT:ACS

Date August 29, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Hawthorne telephoned this morning stating that he and Mr. Fred Bailey of the United Press have been desirous of witnessing a crime scene in Oscar's room. I told Mr. Hawthorne we would be very glad to arrange this at some time in the future.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-49

AUG 30 1938 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NELSON
OLEGG
FILE

CLYDE TOLSON.
Signature

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

PEF:DM

AUGUST 29, 1938

Transmit the following message to:

SAC-SAN FRANCISCO

PRESS DISPATCHES REPORT SHERIFF'S OFFICE HUMBOLDT COUNTY CALIFORNIA HOLDING SUSPECT FOR FBI ADVISE

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nicaols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 29 1938
POSTAL

SERIALIZED & INDEXED

94-8-95-50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 30 1938

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 29 5 43 PM '38

SENT VIA _____ 7:37 P M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 29 1938
POSTAL

O

BI ~~11~~ 13 8-29-38 UAQT 7-15 PM GOV PD

N J L PIEPER

FBI JUSTICE

1729 ONE ELEVEN SUTTER

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

PRESS DISPATCHES REPORT SHERIFFS OFFICE HUMBOLDT COUNTY CALIFORNIA

HOLDING SUSPECT FOR FBI ADVISE

HOOVER

BI S 11

R12 W

SHOULDNT THAT NUMBER BE 13 IN??

MINYES PLS MAKE 13

OK

R13 W

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gawin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kiesinhaut
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Aug. 29 1938.

Time 4:50 PM

Name Pete Stewart, of U-P, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that they had a report from California that the Humble County Sheriff's Office was holding a suspect for the FBI. He did not know the suspects name or what he was being held for. He asked to be called if any information could be given on this.

Mr. Foxworth advises that he has not heard of this.

cbs.

INDEXED

94-8-95-51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 31 1938 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOXWORTH ONE FILE

WJM:AF

September 2, 1938

94-8-95-52

RECORDED

Mr. N. J. L. Pieper
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your telegraphic message of August 29, 1938, concerning an individual who was arrested by the Sheriff at Eureka, California, August 26, 1938, for investigation of murder and escape.

Please be advised that telegrams were forwarded to the Sheriff at Eureka, California, and the State Bureau of Identification at Raleigh, North Carolina, on August 29, 1938, advising that the person arrested as [redacted] by the Sheriff's Office, Eureka, California, is identical with the individual who, as [redacted] was wanted by the North Carolina authorities for escape on murder charges.

b7C

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

AIR MAIL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 2 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION ONE
RECEIVED
SEP 2 8:08 AM 1938

SEP 2 4 19 PM '38

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 29 1938
POSTAL

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gurvin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

b7C

M

W17 54 GOVT COLLECT

RB SANFRANCISCO CALIF AUG 29 1938 543P

DIRECTOR

FBI JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

RETEL PRESS DISPATCHES SO HUMBOLDT COUNTY calif HOLDING SUSPECT FOR FBI. THIS MATTER UNDOUBTEDLY IN IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OXXXX NOW SINCE SHERIFF WIRED BUREAU TODAY REGARDING FINGERPRINTS SENT IN AMSD ON NINETEENTH INSTANT HIS [redacted] b7C [redacted] SHERIFF BELIEVED HAS FUGITIVE FOR MURDER RALEIGH NC SUGGEST IDENTIFICATION EXPEDITE CANT HOLD SUSPECT BEYOND TOMORROW

PIEPER.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-52

SEP 3 1938 A. M.

NATHAN UNIT 1 FOXWORTH FUG. FILE

c o p y-cmcw

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OR VISITOR.

Aug. 13 1938

Time 12:15

Name Allen Dibble of the U.P.

Details:

Left the attached article on the National Police Academy which he stated he would like to have the Director look over if he would and make any comments or changes which he thought desirable. He asked that it then be returned to him.

Mr. Dibble stated that in connection with the release issued on Clair Gibson on Aug. 6, he did not receive a copy until Aug. 9 due to a slip up in Mr. Dean's office; that when he sent the story out, a radio editor in Des Moines sent back a reply that they had had the story for several days, and Mr. Dibble stated this radio editor was inquiring how this happened. Mr. Dibble stated he wondered if the Bureau had issued the release simultaneously in Oregon as well as here and if so he would answer the inquiry that way. He asked to be advised.

Mr. Tamm advises the release was issued simultaneously in Oregon and unless otherwise instructed Mr. Dibble will be advised. cek.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-24-136

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95--53

November 30, 1938

NDV:JMU
94-8-35-54

Special Agent in Charge
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of November 23, 1938, regarding the desire of Mr. Brandt Ridgeway, reporter for the United Press, to be included in any releases given by the Bureau.

You are instructed to furnish Mr. Ridgeway the same privileges and courtesies as extended to other St. Louis newspaper reporters.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
NOV 30 1938

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Saint Louis, Missouri,
November 23, 1938.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that Mr. BRANDT RIDGEWAY, reporter for the United Press, called at the St. Louis Office on November 23, 1938 and stated that his service desires to be included in any releases given by the Bureau. He stated that he has been assigned to do active reporting work in several public buildings in St. Louis and that the United States Court House and Custom House was one of the buildings included and for this reason, he desires to be given the same privileges that reporters for local newspapers have. He stated that it has been necessary to inaugurate such a system in St. Louis by the United Press and not use reporters on papers using the United Press service, for the reason that the Radio News Service has become a very competitive field in news service.

Very truly yours,

G. B. NORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

GBN:djh

94-8-95-54
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 28 193
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NICHOLS

11/30/38 NDV

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Keblinger
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Date November 28, 1938
11:50 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In accordance with instructions from the Director's office, Mr. Webb has begun a special tour for Allen Dibble of the United Press and his mother.

Mr. Dibble and his mother met the Director before starting out on the tour.

Respectfully,

D. L. Keblinger

D. L. Keblinger

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-95-55

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 30 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

JEL:rb

December 15, 1938

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: HY ARONSTAM - United Press

On December 14, 1938, Hy Aronstam called the Miami Field Division and requested to be advised how to get in touch with Mr. Hoover. He advised that he wanted to see Mr. Hoover concerning a statement about the arrest of several Russians in Los Angeles, California, on espionage charges. Mr. Aronstam called the Miami Office again during the afternoon with the same request.

On December 15, 1938, Mr. Dickson of the United Press called for Mr. Aronstam and asked if Mr. Hoover had been located. On each occasion the callers were advised that Mr. Hoover could not be reached.

Very truly yours,

A. C. RUTZEN
Special Agent in Charge

94-8-95-56X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NDV:MJ

RECORDED 94-8-95-56

December 8, 1938

Mr. Allen C. Dibble
United Press
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

It was a real pleasure to receive your very kind letter of December 2, 1938, and I want you to know how gratified I am to learn that your mother so thoroughly enjoyed her tour of the FBI on the occasion of her visit to Washington. I was happy indeed to have you both visit our facilities and exhibits.

You may be sure that Mr. Thomas D. Webb will be delighted to hear of your mother's kind comments concerning him.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc-Mr. Webb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 10 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Senate

PRESS GALLERY

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1938

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Carroll

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am most grateful to you for the wonderful reception you gave Mother and me on our visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Although Mother saw the Army-Navy game, visited all of the sights of our Capital, and has been doing a whirlwind turn of our acquaintances here, nothing thrilled her so much as meeting you and touring the Bureau.

Please express to Mr. Webb our many thanks for his courtesy. Mother thought him exemplary of the FBI service.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Allen C. Dibble

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-1-95-56

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 12 1938

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:LCB

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Date December 29, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. James Roper of the United Press called stating that he was now assigned to cover Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission; that Pete Stewart had been transferred to cover the Agriculture Department and that he wanted to know how many civil fingerprints were on file. I told him that we had 1,050,114 as of yesterday.

He stated that he was new on the beat here and wanted to come in and meet the Director at the Director's first opportunity. I told him the Director was out of the city at the present time and it was not known exactly when he would return.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

Signature
L. B. NICHOLS

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nat. ____
Mr. Tamm ____
Mr. Clegg ____
Mr. Coffey ____
Mr. Crowl ____
Mr. Egan ____
Mr. Foxworth ____
Mr. Glavin ____
Mr. Harbo ____
Mr. Kleinkauf ____
Mr. Lester ____
Mr. McIntire ____
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Q. Tamm ____
Mr. Tracy ____
Miss Gandy ____

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Jan. 6 1939.

Time 1:10

Name James Roper of the United Press

Referred to ____

Details:

Stated he was taking Pete Stewart's place covering the Department and just dropped in to learn what procedure he should follow to get any information he might have to secure. He stated that he understood most of the information came from Gordon Dean's office, but that his experience has been that if he wants any information in a hurry he can't get it from Dean's office; that it usually takes about four or five hours to get an inquiry answered. He was advised if he desired any information he could call the Director's office and the person on duty would be glad to find out for him if the information desired could be furnished; that however it was a departmental ruling that any releases have to be issued thru Gordon Dean. He stated he understood also that it was very difficult to get any information from the Director, and he was advised that the source of his information was perhaps not acquainted with the Director's policies and the regulations of the Department, and writer went on to explain that it was a Departmental regulation that any information given out in release form had to be released thru Gordon Dean;

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jan. 6

that often inquiries were received by the Director dealing with a case which was under active investigation and in this connection, it has always been the Director's policy never to discuss a case under active investigation, but that when the case is closed is the time that the Director believes the information should be given out; that perhaps the persons from whom Mr. Roper secured his information did not realize the above policy.

Mr. Roper was invited to go a tour sometime at his convenience and he stated he would do this at the first opportunity. cek

94-8-95-58

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:CHS March 31, 1939

Time: 5:35 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. James Roper of the United Press called and advised that he was endeavoring to obtain some information on lottery prosecutions. He said he had talked with Gordon Dean of the Department and was referred to us. Mr. Roper stated that he had been informed by Gordon Dean that the case in Los Angeles was the first time the Government had actually tried to prosecute importers of Irish Sweepstakes Tickets. I advised Mr. Roper that the best place to obtain information in this connection would be the Post Office Department or the Customs Office of the Treasury Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-59
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON ONE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

HHC:RLC

March 30, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Gavin, a newspaper reporter, was referred by the Director's office to this office. He asked for details concerning general training practices of the FBI National Police Academy and also for information concerning the Chief of Police at Norfolk, Virginia, and a representative from Quincy, Illinois.

Information was furnished him concerning these members of the Academy and it was indicated their work was satisfactory, and that the Chief of the Norfolk Police Department was President of the class.

Later in the evening, shortly after 8:00 P. M., an associate with Mr. Gavin telephoned and got some supplementary information about crime scene searches, the use of Oscar and the types of firearms training.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-60

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOLSON
NICHOLS

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 29, 1939

2:00 PM

George B. Gavin a free lance writer who is working with James Roper of the United Press came into the Reception Room and said he would like to get some material to prepare a 500 word story on the Police School graduation. He said he had the release given out by Gordon Dean but that he was interested in other angles.

He wants to talk to someone regarding the new angles in Police Training that have been taught to this school.

He would also like to interview several members regarding what they have learned here and what additional methods of Police Training they are taking back with them

He mentioned George Hussong a police officer from Quincy, Illinois, and said he had a request for a story concerning this man and the school from a Quincy newspaper.

1 ENCL

He also has a request from the Norfolk Press Dispatch on John F. Woods.

The writer tried to pin him down to define what he meant by new police methods and to exactly what he wanted and he did not seem to know.

94-8-15-60

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOLSON
CLEGG

3-30-39

[redacted]

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

He did state however that he had heard that we had a new type of revolver that was so powerful that it would shoot thru bullet proof glass and the motor of an automobile and that it was advances like that in all phases of the training that he was interested in writing about.

He asked to be called at the Press Room this afternoon as he wants to get the story to Quincy out today.

He said that Roper had spoken to Dean about this and Dean had indicated it was ok by him.

sbr

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

March 29, 1939.

Time 4:45 PM

Name Gordon Dean tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated he understands a George B. Gavin called at the Bureau today for some additional information on the Police School. Mr. Dean stated that Gavin is a reputable newspaper man and merely wants to get the additional information so that he can write a more complete story about the National Police Academy.

Mr. Gavin subsequently at 4:50 PM called at the reception room and in accordance with the Director's instructions was referred to Mr. Clegg.

RP

[redacted]
94-8-95-60
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOLSON
NICHOLS

COPY - rem
LBN:AEK

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-61X1

April 11, 1939

Mr. Hugh Baillie
Editor
United Press Associations
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Baillie:

Upon my return to Washington I received copies of clippings which appeared in various newspapers based upon a United Press Dispatch pertaining to the opening of the trial against John Torrio.

The St. Paul Dispatch on March 30, 1939, carried the following headline in bold type: "Torrio Had Financial Link With G-Man, Jury Told." The Minneapolis Journal on March 30 carried a story captioned "Claims Torrio Had Hold On Federal Agent." The Newark Evening News on March 30 carried the following headling: "Torrio Is Linked to FBI Man."

All of the stories are substantially the same and the first two paragraphs read as follows: "Opening the Government's income tax evasion case today against Johnny Torrio, gang leader, Assistant District Attorney Seymour Klein charged that Torrio had a 'financial relationship' with an important agent in the Department of Justice. Klein said the Justice agent, whom he did not name, was in a position to decide whether Torrio would be prosecuted. In Klein's statement was a reference to Agent William H. Boyd, who committed suicide when it was shown that Torrio held an unlisted mortgage on his home.

The headlines which I have referred to are indeed unfortunate, since in the cases of the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers they certainly conveyed the impression to the readers that the individual linked with Torrio was a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, of course, the Newark Evening News specifically refers to a "FBI Man."

I have received several comments since the appearance of the foregoing items and I did want to communicate with you personally and point out that it is indeed unfortunate a reflection has been cast upon the Bureau when, as a matter of fact, William H. Boyd, the individual referred to in the dispatch had no connection whatsoever with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I understand that Mr. Seymour Klein did not make any statement which would infer that a G-Man or a Special Agent of the FBI was involved. On the other hand, he referred to a member of the Department of Justice and then mentioned Boyd by name and referred to him as Chief of the Compromise Section of the Department of Justice, Criminal Tax Division. Other stories which I have seen refer to Boyd in this manner and there was no reference to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While, of course, I appreciate that the headlines are prepared by the editorial staffs of the various newspapers, nevertheless, from a reading of the dispatch it can readily be understood that they used it as a basis for making the references to "FBI Man, G-Man or Federal Agent."

I would deeply appreciate it if in the future you would bear in mind the embarrassment that can occur from such headlines. If a representative of the FBI should be involved then, of course, he should be referred to by name and the organization should be referred to. However, it would be only fair to ask that you keep in mind the inferences which are likely to be drawn by referring to a Department of Justice Agent, for the only Agents of the Department of Justice are the Special Agents of the FBI, with the exception of the General Agent charged with handling fiscal matters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COPY - rcm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Saint Paul, Minnesota

March 31, 1939

PERSONAL ATTENTION
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to my telephonic conversations with you and Mr. Nichols of the Bureau on the evening of March 30, 1939, I am enclosing, herewith, the objectionable articles which appeared in the final green afternoon edition of the St. Paul Dispatch and the night final edition of the Minneapolis Journal yesterday afternoon. It will be noted that these articles, carrying the United Press date line out of New York, are identical, which would indicate that they originated in this manner in New York City.

In accordance with your instructions, I contacted Mr. Howard Kahn, associate managing editor of the St. Paul Dispatch; Mr. George Adams, managing editor of the Minneapolis Journal; and Mr. David Silverman, managing editor of the Minneapolis Star; advising that anyone reading these articles could but draw the inference that they referred to a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, inasmuch as our agents are the only ones commonly known as Department of Justice Agents or "G-Men". It was further stated that drawing such an inference could only be derogatory to the FBI and its personnel. I stated that in your name, after telephonic communication with Washington, I wanted to make it clear that WILLIAM BOYD is not connected with the FBI, has never been so connected, and that no one by that name was ever one of the FBI agents.

As a result, the afternoon edition of the St. Paul Dispatch, under its "Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play", carried the enclosed article, under the headline, "Suicide in Torrio Case Called G-Man by Error".

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-95-61X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, 3/31/39
FBI, Washington, D. C.
Re: Objectionable newspaper articles

I am also enclosing, a clipping from the afternoon edition of the Minneapolis Journal under date of March 31, 1939, in which the objectionable article is also corrected; and from the afternoon edition of the Minneapolis Star. The latter clipping accurately reports the statement which I gave to all of the papers.

Further, there are enclosed clippings from the St. Paul Pioneer Press and the Minneapolis Tribune, morning papers of March 31, 1939, carrying an AP story on the Torrio case. It will be noted that neither of these articles refer to a Department of Justice agent.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Hendon
Special Agent in Charge

RCH:IM

Enclosures

COPY - rem
IBN:LCB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 31, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Last evening SAC Hendon of St. Paul called, stating that the final green edition of the March 30th issue of the St. Paul Dispatch was carrying eight-column headlines as follows:

"TORRIO HAD FINANCIAL LINK WITH G-MEN JURY TOLD"

Then in smaller type the following appeared "Boyd suicide mentioned by prosecutor." "New York March 30th UP" "Klein charged that Torrio had a 'financial relationship' with an important Agent in the Department of Justice. Klein said that Justice Agent whom he didn't name was in a position to decide whether Torrio would be prosecuted and Klein's statement was a reference to Agent William H. Boyd who commited suicide when it was shown that Torrio held an unlisted mortgage on his home." The story then went on to recount the charges brought against Torrio. Mr. Hendon also advised that he understood the Minneapolis Journal was carrying a similar story although he had not seen it as yet. Mr. Hendon stated that he considered these remarks certainly uncalled for andwould probably convey a wrong inference and suggested that possibly the Director might want to get out a statement. I told Mr. Hendon that he would be advised directly.

The Personnel Files contain no record of a William H. Boyd as ever having been in the Bureau's service. After talking to you and Mr. Tolson I called Mr. Hendon and told him that he should issue a statement to the press in the Director's name pointing out that William H. Boyd was not an Agent of the FBI; he was never connected with the FBI, and no one by that name was connected with the FBI and that no inference should be drawn associating Boyd with the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that Department of Justice Agents generally referred to the FBI Agents and that Boyd was not an FBI Agent. Hendon stated he would handle the matter. I then called Mr. Foxworth in New York in accordance with instructions and advised him of the news item in St. Paul. He stated that he had observed the New York papers also and that they referred to Boyd as Chief of the Compromise Section of the Department of Justice. I told Mr. Foxworth that the Director wanted him to contact Seymour Klein and tell him about the headlines and the news item in the St. Paul paper and find out what type of statement Klein had made and to also inform him that the Director was issuing a denial and suggest that Klein might wish to correct any wrong inferences which had been drawn in the event he did not make the statement.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-61X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Foxworth subsequently called back last night and stated that he had talked to Klein; that Klein did not make any statement which would infer that a G-Man or a Special Agent of the FBI was involved. On the other hand Klein stated he referred to a member of the Department of Justice and then mentioned Boyd by name; that at no time in his opening remarks did he say anything about G-Men or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Foxworth told Mr. Klein that the Director was issuing a denial. Mr. Klein stated that certainly the Director was taking the proper action and that if any inquiries were directed to him he certainly would clarify the situation but that in view of the fact that the New York papers did not bungle the matter like the St. Paul papers did he thought it probably would be inadvisable for him to make a statement to the press but that certainly if any inquiries come to him or if he has the opportunity he will clear it up. It is suggested that this is probably the wise move and as soon as SAC Hendon sends the clippings to the Bureau it is suggested that we make a vigorous protest to the St. Paul Dispatch and then let them go back on the United Press.

Mr. Foxworth also asked that the Director be advised that an indictment charging Tom Fallon with perjury would be returned today (March 31st.). He also asked that the Director be advised that while he had not had a chance to talk to Cahill about referring to the FBI when making statements on investigations that nevertheless he had a long talk with Correa and Correa thought that it was an excellent idea for Cahill to refer to the FBI whenever investigations are being made and that certainly Correa will mention the matter to Cahill.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 29, 1939

4:00 PM

The writer called Mr. Roper and gave him the Director's message with regard to the attached call. He explained he was pretty irked with the system down here and as far as he was concerned he didn't care whether the Justice Dept. got any more news.

It was explained that this was a Departmental regulation and that the Bureau had nothing to do with it. He said he understood this perfectly well, but that it just gripes the hell out of him to have to waste seven hours before he can find out that he can't get anything.

He said he calls Dean in the morning and Dean says he will call him back. Then around 12:00 he will call Dean again and Dean will say that he hasn't had time to get to it and will hold him while he tries to get the Director on another line and then usually the Director will be out at that time. Consequently, it takes him until late in the afternoon if he gets anything at all.

He said while Dean is a fine fellow and a brilliant man, the volume of work is just to much for one man.

He said lately Dean has been working on a Supreme Court case and is pretty enthused about it; but since he is the only one there can talk to, they are at a standstill until

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 94-8-95-61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 31 1939

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

TOLSON NICHOLS TAMM GANDY FOXE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 29, 1939

he is able to see them.

He also mentioned the Gavin matter and said its a shame that he will be unable to get these stories as he really needs the work and was sure he would be able to do a good job for the Bureau.

sbr

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 29, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Roper called 4:10 PM

2:10 PM

James Roper came into the Reception Room and said he had some inquiries regarding the additional number of fingerprints received over the usual average since the President had made the release about having the White House staff fingerprinted.

He said he had noticed quite a number of organizations have followed suit since the President's release and he was interested in this increase.

He said he had noticed this morning that the War Department had issued a order to have its members fingerprinted but he was not sure whether this included the soldiers or not. He was told that the War Department was the proper party to contact for this and he said he had tried there this morning but had not found out anything and he thought that the Bureau might know something about it.

1 ENCL W

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-51

He said that Gordon Dean was working on a Supreme Court case and was not seeing anyone.

He desires that this information be phoned to Tom Reynolds at the WP office inasmuch as he will be out this afternoon.

sbr

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1939
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS BAKER ROSEN Gandy

Roper called 4:00 PM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 29, 1939

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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He said that Gordon Dean was working on a Supreme Court case and was not seeing anyone.

He desires to be called ... he

Have to come from War Dept.

Depts. according to ... rules and regulations ...

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowi
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SECRETARY WOODRING TODAY ORDERED FINGERPRINTS TAKEN OF ALL WAR ARTMENT EMPLOYES WHO HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN FINGERPRINTED. BERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY ARE FINGERPRINTED ON ENLISTMENT. THE PRINTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE FBI FOR CHECKING AGAINST ITS ES.

3/29--R227P

APR 1 3 PM

NDV:MM

April 21, 1939

Mr. Earl J. Johnson
General News Manager
United Press Associations
News Building
New York, New York

RECORDED

Dear Mr. Johnson:

It was a pleasure indeed to receive your letter of April 17, 1939, and I want you to know that I am always very glad to furnish you with information concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation whenever possible.

In order that you might keep in touch with our activities I have placed your name on our mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports and other literature as released from time to time.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

EARL J. JOHNSON
GENERAL NEWS MANAGER

April 17, 1939.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-62

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of April 11 which I have received in Mr. Baillie's absence, pointing out that certain newspapers used misleading headlines on U. P. dispatches reporting the trial of John Torrio.

As you have said, the United Press does not control headlines, which are prepared by the copy desks of individual newspapers; but we do have a responsibility to make our dispatches as specific and definitive as possible, so that the headline writer will have no reason to draw inferences.

I am much obliged to you for pointing out that the only agents in the Department of Justice are the special agents of the F. B. I.

Sincerely yours,

Earl J. Johnson

EJJ:P

June 27, 1939

JEH:CD
Time 12:10 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. Mulcahy telephoned to inquire about the report received from the United Press, which states "Atlanta: F.B.I. investigating because C.I.O. workers recently have been beaten in textile town." Mr. Mulcahy advises they do not name the town or even give further information.

I informed Mr. Mulcahy that since the name of the place was not known, it would be impossible to give an answer to this inquiry. I suggested that Mr. Hodge might have some information on this.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-8-95-63X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INDEXED
INDEXED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:JEM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 4, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the telephone call which Mr. James Roper of the U. P. made to the Bureau on May 2, 1939, I desire to advise that immediately following my conversation with you I called Mr. Roper and told him that we had just returned to the city and received his telephone call, and that the Director had asked me to call him immediately -- not because of his statement that he was "rapidly losing interest," but because it was the basic Bureau policy to take care of requests as soon as possible.

He stated that he appreciated this and that possibly he had spoken a little hastily. He then stated that Mr. Robert Knowlton of his office was preparing some data on personality sketches of outstanding governmental officials, and that he wanted me to talk to him.

Accordingly, Mr. Knowlton advised that the New York office was putting out broadcasts and stories weekly of outstanding personalities and that he wanted to get a biographical sketch of Mr. Tolson. I referred Mr. Knowlton to the May issue of True Detective Mysteries, and then orally furnished him with a brief biographical sketch.

He expressed his appreciation and stated that at some future date he would again call for a sketch of another Bureau official.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

1 ENCL

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8 [illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. Hoover:

This call came in before you returned to the office.

hwg

Mr. Hoover asks that you take care of this right away, please - He wishes the information made known available. HWS

RECORDED
94-8-95-63

ENCL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mrs. Metz 5-1

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinhaut
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 2, 1939.

Time 5:59 pm

Name James Roper of U.P. tele

RECORDED
Referred to 94-8-95-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Details:

Stated he was calling again about the biographical sketches of Mr. Tolson or Mr. Tamm.

TOLSON
NICHOLS

I advised him that Mr. Hoover had not returned to the office but were expecting him this evening and that no information could be given until Mr. Hoover had returned. He stated that he was "rapidly losing interest", but this is briefly what he wanted:

Age and where born
Schooling and degrees
Length of service in FBI
Present duties and any spectacular cases solved.

LENOL

Mr. Roper said that this information is to be worked into a personality sketch which is given weekly over the radio of outstanding personalities. He was unable to state the length or time of the program so requested that we give all information

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 2nd

Mr. Roper's call.

to Mr. Robert Knowlton who arranges these programs.

Mr. Roper would like to have Mr. Knowlton called this evening if possible and tomorrow morning at the latest.

Mr. Knowlton can be reached at National 9052. -cd

Copy of previous call attached.

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinhauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 2 1939.

Time 1:05

Name James Roper of the U.P. tele.

Referred to

Details:

Inquired if any biographical sketches were available on Mr. Tolson or Mr. Tamm. He was advised writer did not know and upon inquiry by the writer, stated that one of their writers had asked him to find out. He did not know just exactly why these were desired, but stated that some of their writers write up sketches on people in Wash. and someone got the idea that it would be a good idea to write up a sketch on some of Mr. Hoover's assistants, inasmuch as no one ever hears anything about them. He asked to be called and advised if these were available. cek

RECORDED 94-8-95-63

make this available

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

WSD:rd

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

June 30, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been advised by Hy Aronstam, of the United Press, that he contemplates writing a feature story on AL CAPONE. Mr. Aronstam has inquired of me as to the approximate date of release of Capone from his Federal incarceration on the West Coast.

If this information is not of a confidential nature, I would appreciate advice in this matter from the Bureau, in order that I can pass this information on to Aronstam.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Devereaux

W. S. DEVEREAUX
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:MC

July 6, 1939

Mr. E. J. Gebben
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
518 Railway Exchange Building
Denver, Colorado

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Gebben:

There appeared in today's Washington "Times-Herald" under a Denver date line of July 5, 1939, as a United Press dispatch, the following article:

"PAIR WHO FLED 'ROCK' REPORTED SEEN IN COLORADO

"DENVER, July 5 (U.P.) - E. J. Gebben, head of the Denver field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that Government agents were investigating a report that Ralph Rowe and Theodore Cole, escaped Alcatraz prisoners, were seen in Pueblo, Col., last Friday.

"Gebben said Earl Maguire, now held in Garden City, Kan., in connection with the shooting of a police officer there, told police he had been with the two fugitives in Pueblo.

"Although Alcatraz prison officials have declared the two men were drowned in their attempt to escape the 'Rock' by swimming to the mainland December 16, 1937, reports have cropped up that the two men have been seen alive."

Upon observing this dispatch in an early edition of the paper, I instructed Mr. Tamm to contact you for the purpose of determining whether you had given out any information upon this case and was subsequently advised that you had furnished absolutely no data to the newspapers, and, as a matter of fact, had informed them that you did not know anything about this case.

In view of the fact that you are positively and affirmatively quoted in this dispatch, I desire that you immediately contact the ranking representative of the United Press at Denver and emphatically express your

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26-21

disapproval and displeasure at the misquoting of you and demand a retraction of this story. I desire that you handle this matter in a most vigorous manner, because the publication of such data may on some occasion cause the Bureau great embarrassment.

I want you to handle this matter immediately and advise me of the results of your interview with a representative of the United Press by return air mail letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

BMS:CH:JC
94-8-95-64

RECORDED

July 21, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1939, wherein you requested to be advised of the approximate date of the release of Al Capone from his Federal incarceration.

The Bureau files reflect that Al Capone entered the final period of his prison term on Terminal Island in January, 1939, where, with good behavior and payment of the outstanding $20,000 on his $50,000 fine, he will be released on November 19, 1939. This information appeared in a San Francisco newspaper in January of this year.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 21 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

C O P Y (gmr)

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

July 5, 1939

MR. TAMM

Re attached memorandum. The Director desires that you telephone Oklahoma City and advise the Special Agent in Charge of the fact that the United Press has a report from Pueblo, Colorado. Inform the SAC that he must keep the Chief of Police quiet, that information must not get out in this case.

st

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-8-95-66

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 13 1939

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM
ENG. SUP.
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

C [redacted] Y (gmr)

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

July 5, 1939

Time_____

Name Mr. Mulcahy tele.

Stated the United Press has a report that Roe and Cole were seen at Pueblo, Colorado on Friday last. He inquires what can be said if anything as to this report.

With reference to the request of Mr. Lester concerning the name of the head of the Identification Division, he stated that the Washington Merry-go-round is pressing him for an answer.

I told him Mr. Hoover had been around in the Attorney General's office and I had not had an opportunity to call his attention to the previous call.

He asked to be advised.

st

I telephoned Mr. Mulcahy and advised the Bureau knew nothing about report from United Press re head of Identification Division. Mr. Mulcahy informed Mr. Harold Nathan head of Ident. Div. FBI.

94-8-95-66

JUL 13 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schilder
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

July 21st 1939.

Time 6:13 PM

Name James Roper of U. P. tele

Referred to

Details:

Stated that in the Annual Report of the FBI, it is mentioned that two kidnaping cases are still unsolved but investigation points toward an early identification of the perpetrators.

Mr. Roper inquired if there could be a further statement as to the perpetrators.

He was referred to Mr. Mulcahy's Office.
-cd

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON ONE NICHOLS

El Paso, Texas
August 10,1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Police Training Schools.
New Mexico, Arizona,
West Texas.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is a clipping from the El Paso Herald-Post dated August 8, 1939, concerning police training in New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas and particularly in El Paso.

Upon my return from Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, where I had been conferring with the police departments and sheriffs concerning the organization of police training schools under the direction of the Bureau, a newspaper reporter of El Paso asked me concerning my trip and I told her that I was endeavoring to start police training schools in various police departments and sheriff's offices throughout Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas. I gave her a list of FBI NPA graduates, information concerning the Academy, and told her that I expected before December that there would be approximately twelve police schools conducted under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

She was particularly interested in El Paso and I told her that as soon as the Chief of Police in El Paso was definitely selected it was expected that FBI NPA graduate ROBERT DRENNAN, with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would be able to put on a school and that I intended to confer with Sheriff CHRIS P. FOX as soon as he returned to El Paso from a short trip concerning a school for his department, to be run by FBI NPA graduate JOSEPH NEELY, JR., with the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-68

The publicity attached hereto resulted in telephone calls from two other reporters for information concerning the FBI National Police Academy and our proposed schools in this district. One of these men was Mr. RICHMELL HUBANKS, manager of the United Press at El Paso. Mr. HUBANKS called at this office on August 8, 1939, and stated that he was very much interested in writing stories, possibly feature stories, to go to all of the United Press newspapers in New Mexico.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
CLEGG
TAMM
NICHOLS

OFFICIAL FILES IN

Arizona and West Texas concerning the FBI National Police Academy, its graduates and our proposed police training schools.

I immediately sent a teletype to the Bureau requesting information and releases concerning these subjects, which I will give to Mr. KUBANKS upon their arrival. It is believed that he will furnish each newspaper served by the United Press in this district with a story on the FBI National Police Academy, its graduates and the proposed schools in this district. He will, of course, concentrate on those cities having graduates of the Academy and those cities in which contact will be made for the purpose of sponsoring schools.

It was evident in my recent trip into Arizona for the purpose of starting police schools that newspaper men were very much interested in the subject and that unless the Bureau from time to time furnished them with information concerning the FBI National Police Academy, the Academy graduates and our proposed plans in connection with police training, the Bureau would be subordinated to others on the spot giving information concerning their plans. I therefore authorized Resident Agents R. B. MILLER at Tucson and D. K. BROWN and W. E. MILLER at Phoenix to furnish to the newspaper men at any time information in their possession concerning the FBI National Police Academy, its graduates and our plans in connection with giving schools in those districts. If I am wrong in this the Bureau should advise me at once.

Very truly yours,

R. J. UNTERREINER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RJU:DF
Enclosure
AIR MAIL

JJM:AEK

August 10, 1939

RECORDED 94-8-95-69

Mr. R. J. Untreiner
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
202 U. S. Court House Building
El Paso, Texas

Dear Mr. Untreiner:

Reference is made to your teletype dated August 8, 1939, requesting material to be furnished to Mr. Bicknell Eubanks, Manager, United Press, El Paso, who is desirous of writing a United Press story for release relative to the FBI National Police Academy and prospective training schools in your district.

Please be advised that the Bureau's records do not indicate that there will be any police training schools in your district in the immediate future. It is suggested that you give the enclosed memorandum dealing with the progress of the FBI National Police Academy graduates to Mr. Eubanks, as well as the material which has appeared in recent issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin relative to the activities of various FBI National Police Academy graduates.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawder
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 10 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Enclosed 3 copies Memo 10/21/38 re FBI NPA.

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 8 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI EL PASO TEXAS 8-8-39 AVRARY PPM DF

DIRECTOR

BICKNELL EUBANKS, MANAGER, UNITED PRESS, EL PASO, VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN WRITING U. P. STORY FOR RELEASE WEST TEXAS, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO CONCERNING [redacted] FBI NPA GRADUATES AND PROSPECTIVE [redacted] POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS THIS DISTRICT. FURNISH AMASD INFORMATION ON FILE BUREAU CONCERNING THESE SUBJECTS FOR MR. EUBANKS. PLEASE FURNISH SEVERAL COPIES EACH, AS OTHER NEWSPAPERS THIS DISTRICT ALSO INTERESTED.

R.J. UNTREINER

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON CLEGG NICHOLS

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

8/10/39

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From Room 5256 Aug 1939

TO: DIRECTOR

____Mr. Tolson	____Chief Clerk
____Mr. Nathan	____Crime Records Section
____Mr. E. A. Tamm	____Files Section
____Mr. Foxworth	____Ident. Division
____Mr. Glavin	____Personnel Files
____Mr. Tracy	____Technical Laboratory
____Mr. Q. Tamm	____Mechanical Section
____Mr. Coffey	____Supply Room
____Mr. Harbo	____Washington Field Office
✓ Mr. Nichols	____Monitors No. _____
____Miss Gandy	____Mr. _____
____Mr. Hince	
____Mr. Goudge	
	____Send File
____Secretary	____Appropriate action
____Room 5245	____Record
____Room 5230	____Post in No. _____
____Room 4258	____File, Our Files
____See me	____Room _____

Will you handle this. Believe you have all the information.

No schools inspected.

H. H. CLEGG

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

August 8, 1939.

Time 10:15 AM

Name Russell Turner, of U-P, in person.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that he was again covering the Department of Justice for the United Press; that he would just like to stop in and re-new acquaintences with Mr. Hoover and say hello when convenient with the Director. He was advised that Mr. Hoover was out of the city and his return was indefinite. Mr. Turner stated that he would appreciate being called when he could come around and see Mr. Hoover.

RECORDED & INDEXED

cbs.

94-8-95-70

AUG 17 1939

Make a note - Mr Hoover wishes to see him when he returns

I saw him.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 9, 1939

EAT:TEB

Time 10:30 a. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Allen Dibble of the United Press called to inquire how the Bureau intends to recruit 150 new Agents.

I told him the Bureau never comments on matters of this kind.

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-5-95-71
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Growl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Sept. 25, 1939.

Time 9:45 AM

Name Mr. Beale, of U-P, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Asked if the FBI press inquiries were handled thru the Justice press room. It was suggested that he call Mr. Mulcahy about the inquiry.

cbs.

94-8-95-72

RECORDED & INDEXED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

El Paso, Texas
October 28, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 10, 1939, which transmitted material relative to the FBI National Police Academy to be furnished to Mr. HICKMELE EUBANKS, manager of the United Press at El Paso, Texas.

Copies of this information were furnished to Mr. EUBANKS and to Miss BETTY LUTHER, a newspaper reporter in El Paso.

Since I have now received a request from Special Agent D. P. SULLIVAN at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for similar information to be furnished the press at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, as they are interested in the Academy because of their recent graduates from the Academy and because of the fact that police schools are soon to be held in those cities, and since this office has only one copy of the release left, it is requested that this office be furnished with additional copies.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Very truly yours,

R. J. UNTREINER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RJU:DF
1-2
cc-D. P. SULLIVAN

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 31 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG

RJL:AWN
~~1-24-73~~
~~1-10-68~~
94-8-95-73
RECORDED

El Paso, Texas

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed three copies of a memorandum relative to the FBI National Police Academy which you requested in your letter of October 28, 1938, to be furnished to Mr. Bicknell Eubanks, Manager of the United Press at El Paso, Texas.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nease
Mr. P. A. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. [illegible] Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1-24-73

NOT RECORDED IN

CC-160

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hend
Mr. Nich
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CT:DSS

Date November 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I returned the original of the proposed interview with you by Mr. Allen Dibble to him and told him it was entirely satisfactory.

I asked Mr. Dibble not to arrange for the printing of this interview prior to December 20, to which he agreed.

Clyde Tolson

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-74X1

ENCL. 0

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS

Department of Justice Correspondents Association
Washington

PRESS ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

November 15, 1939

Dec 20

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached in an expanded version of the interview we had concerning activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the enforcement of espionage, sabotage and neutrality acts.

In welding a cohesive story, I used quotes from the following speeches: Internal Police Chiefs, San Francisco, Oct. 10; National Police Academy Graduates, Sept. 25; National Police Academy, Sept. 30; Herald-Tribune Forum, Oct. 24.

The one quote about National Police is from a speech you made before the Academy July 24, 1937.

I thought some magazine like LIBERTY would be in the market for such an interview, which, of course, had to be carried in a condense form on our war-crowded wires.

If this interview carries out the spirit of your activities, I would appreciate any suggestion you might make for its perfection. This is a draft copy.

With warm regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Allen

RECORDED 94-8-95-74X1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memo to Director 11/17/39

WARNING: TROUBLEMAKERS KEEP OUT!

An Interview With

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation

By Allen C. Dibble

"Let America defend itself first from within!"

This is the battle cry -- not an empty shibboleth -- of a Peace Army numbering less than 1,000 charged by Uncle Sam with the duty of protecting the United States against internal violence engendered by the war-inflamed chaos across the seas.

The battle cry was sounded by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the enforcement agency of a multiplicity of laws designed to stifle espionage and sabotage and to make secure the neutrality of this nation against a treacherous undertow seeking to sweep her into the European maelstrom.

G-Men, who toppled egomanical public enemies from their pedestals of underworld idolatry in a cleanup of domestic filth, have turned now to meet the challenge of those owing allegiance to foreign ideologies who seek to undermine the peace and security of the United States.

94-8-95-74 X1

The chief G-Man discussed, in tones that betrayed no fanatical passion but revealed only deliberate determination to see that the job is done, the task confronting his men and the steps they have taken to ready themselves for duty on the first line of internal defense.

"Never before has American Law Enforcement faced such challenges as it does today," Hoover asserted. "At no time in our history has it had the opportunities which it has today to carry out its sworn duties -- the protection of American life, liberty and property.

"American Law Enforcement must rise to meet the foe on every side. As never before the national well-being calls for, and demands, self sacrifice on the part of all its public servants and the patriotic, unwavering cooperation of all its citizens.

"It is the unfortunate plight of America, in this period of chaos in world affairs, to become the jousting ground for the subversive forces which work against our best interests, even our national existence. That these may go beyond the ordinary espionage activities and into the realms of sabotage, and the fomenting of outbreaks and riots, is, of course, not beyond possibility.

"The first instinct of man is that of self-preservation. The first order of the day is the preservation of American ideals, traditions and democracy. This demands that our internal defense be made secure!"

The Peace Army moved quietly into the field with a measured step against the unknown thousands of enemies who lurk in the dark folds of Dame Democracy's sheltering cloak awaiting the opportunity to strike devastatingly at the heart and soul of their protector.

There were no blaring bands exciting the emotions of these soldiers into a spine-tingling frenzy. No flags need wave to remind them of their sacred trust. No hollow promises to "Save the World for Democracy" fell from their pursed lips. Their one pledge, "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity," emblazoned on their shields of duty, was ample assurance of their determination to keep the explosive backwash of the European debacle off our shores.

"We seek results and not headlines," Hoover said in a six-word summary of the Peace Army's strategy.

He then pointedly drew the issue that he felt the citizens of the United States must face in the War for Peace.

"At this time when the ominous clouds of strife hang over distant lands, the thunder of their wars awakens us to the possibility of threats to our own America," he asserted.

"It is a known fact that many foreign agents roam at will in a Nation that loves peace and hates war, a country which has proclaimed its neutrality in a strife-torn world engaged in mortal armed conflict.

"At this very moment," he warned, "lecherous enemies of American Society are seeking to pollute our atmosphere of Freedom

and Liberty. They are our foes. Before them we will not capitulate!

"Once the termites gain access to a structure--its doom is inevitable. Once subversive forces, which expound the cause of foreign isms undermine our Ideal of Government, declared in the Declaration of Independence and defined by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, then indeed we, too, can expect the horrors of a permanent blackout of everything we have cherished.

"The objectives of these alien forces are three fold," Hoover pointed out. "First, to aid their Nations in the exchange of information of vital importance; secondly, to so organize their forces as to misrepresent facts to the American public, thus insidiously undermining American Law and Order; and thirdly, to sabotage American neutrality.

"American Law Enforcement will rise to meet the challenges of these insidious and malignant germs of foreign isms and the subversive forces of lawlessness," he pledged.

Hoover frankly discussed the odds against the Peace Army, which is financed with an appropriation of only a small fraction of that vitalizing the major units of national defense--the Army and Navy. He revealed that complaints involving espionage, sabotage and neutrality act violations are pouring into the FBI at an average rate of more than 200 daily, as compared to a total of 250 complaints during the entire fiscal year of 1938.

Pointing out that citizens of this country, in a wave of patriotism, are becoming more "spy conscious", the FBI chief recalled that during the World War it was necessary to expand the agency overnight to cope with an influx of 1,500 complaints daily.

"You can well appreciate the confusion that reigned," he said. "Now we are preparing ourselves for any emergency. Let there be no hysteria, no unbridled trampling upon the rights of innocent persons; in short, let there be intelligent, sane, common-sense action instead of wild, fantastic witch-hunts. We need no vigilantes in this situation!"

"The Nation is safer from spies and saboteurs than it has been in time of war raging on any continent," he asserted. "It is far better prepared to deal with these matters than in the past."

President Roosevelt, realizing the importance of the Herculean task confronting the legally-trained G-Men, ordered early in the crisis that their force be raised to 950 by a 150-man increase in the personnel. Already running over seven thousand cases behind on its regular dockets, the FBI faces an additional crush of approximately 78,000 complaints annually arising from war-time duties. That situation threatens to dwarf the effect of the personnel increase.

Nearly a score of new outposts are being added by the FBI in an effort to snarl the lecherous tentacles of the ism network. America also seeks to protect her territories from

attack by the hidden forces through the establishment of agencies in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Panama Canal Zone.

To meet the overwhelming odds confronting the Peace Army, Hoover feels that "every sincere and earnest American" should man his post on the first line of defense with the realization that he is an integral part of law and order in the war against internal enemies of Democracy. He urged restraint, however, against "sporadic, Haphazard, Wild-eyed beating of Tom-Toms."

"This cooperation should be limited," he advised, "to passing on to the proper officials all questionable facts or rumors which may come one's way. Our efforts must not develop into a witch-hunt. Bands of vigilantes, no matter in what manner they act, or what high ideals they may proclaim, are un-american, unpatriotic, and subversive of the very things the Nation now has the most need of preserving.

"Just as the old-fashioned drag-net never served as a cure for crime, neither will similar 'drives' be an effective inoculation against espionage. The paramount task is to secure the facts, and establish the guilt of those who owe their allegiance to a foreign power, before invoking the authority of the law.

"This is the function of duly constituted, capable and efficient law enforcing and investigative bodies, but, of course, we need the aid of loyal and thoroughly honest, patriotic citizens at all times.

Hoover's democratic appeal for assistance from citizens throughout the land in the War for Peace gives emphasis to his assertions that cooperation, and not centralization, must be the watchword of law enforcement in the United States. Recalling the activities of secret government police of other lands, some might fear that broad powers, granted in the time of a national emergency, could easily become the framework of a Frankenstein whose ruthless step would grind into the ground cherished civil liberties.

"There is no place in America today for a national police," Hoover asserted. "Law enforcement is essentially a local problem.

"Naturally, there must be a coordinating agency. The President of the United States has instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of all investigative work in matters involving espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of our neutrality regulations.

"He has asked all law enforcing agencies to refer promptly to the FBI any information obtained by them relating to such matters. I am confident that each and every law enforcement agency in our nation will realize its responsibility in this national emergency and will wholehartedly respond to our President's request.

"Expediency demands that harmony reign, and that all law enforcement agencies direct their enegies toward a common goal for common good," he urged.

The three great intelligence branches of the government--Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation--have been welded into a single federal net to snare subversive forces. Working with the closest cooperation, the three units exchange information and conduct joint investigations of plots to undermine the internal security.

Now to what union, Hoover pointed out, must be added American Law Enforcement in its entirety. A far-sighted policy of cooperation between federal, state, and municipal police agencies, instituted by the justice department several years ago to mend gaping holes in crime enforcement through which underworld rats scurried to the shelter of a "no man's land" created by jurisdictional dispute, now fortifies the nation's peace front.

Keystone of the fortress is the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Since its founding little more than four years ago, more than 400 top-flight officers of police departments throughout the nation have been trained by experts in the field of law enforcement.

In most instances, these "Home Town G-Men" have returned to their jurisdictions to establish training schools. Hoover estimated that these graduates of the academy have made instruction available to almost 100,000 of their comrades. The fame of what G-Men like to call their "West

Point of Law Enforcement" has spread to foreign lands as Canada, England, China, and the Canal Zone have sent officers to the Academy for training.

More than half of the Academy graduates recently returned to Washington for an intensive week's retraining, with full emphasis given espionage, sabotage, neutrality measures, the National Defense Act, registration of aliens, and other related matters which affect the national defense.

This is the message Hoover imparted to the "Home Town G-Men" as they prepared to resume their work in the field:

"You--who are graduates of the FBI National Police Academy--constitute a reserve force for the FBI. In an emergency, you will be called to a new and broader assignment--the purpose of which will remain the same--the protection of the public.

"Each of you occupy key positions in your own localities, all of you in your own right, are well qualified and equipped professional Peace-time soldiers ready to act in any emergency.

"It is a real source of encouragement and consolation to know that this nation has highly-trained law enforcement officers in practically every community in the land."

In addition to the development of the internal defense in their own areas, it is apparent that the Academy graduates would be important liaison officers between federal and state

or municipal forces in the event of the need for cooperative effort. Hoover pointed out, also, that it "is a well recognized fact that the Academy graduates have already proved to be a powerful unifying force."

The FBI chief said that the nation must not forget that it is continually fighting a domestic crime army of 4,750,000 persons.

"It cannot be denied," he warned, "that a certain lack of patriotism exists in the craven make-up of anyone who deliberately and maliciously violates our laws. Spydom, you can be sure, will find the ranks of lawlessness a fertile ground for recruiting traitors and Benedict Arnolds."

He also felt that the added stress and strain upon law enforcement agencies caused by the multiplicity of venal attacks from foreign agents would be "an open invitation to the underworld to further the interest of its own invisible empire--plunder and destruction."

"You know and I know that there are even native-born pseudo-American citizens as well as aliens who have sold their birthright for less than the proverbial 'mess of pottage'" he asserted. "They detest law and order. Their plan calls for its overthrow. Law and order in every section of the land is the best inoculation I know to protect ourselves from the scourge which they spread.

"I have said before and I say again--America has room for only one ism--Americanism. There is no place in our land for the pinkish fellow-traveler, for the regimentor, or the blustering type of martinet, who, steeped in the bloody hand of egotism of gangster conquest, seeks to make us all goose step and salute before him.

"Democracy is totally alien in deed and thought to the tactics of ruthless racketeering dictators. Americanism is that desire, that willness, that determination that motivates our citizens to stand ready to defend our liberty against every subversive force whether it comes from within or without.

"Again I say, our spacious land is big enough for only one true ism--Americanism--first, last and always!"

JEH:HCB

November 8, 1939

RECORDED 94-1-95-14X

Mr. Allen C. Dibble
United Press
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

Many thanks for your letter of November seventh with which you inclosed a copy of your story which the United Press carried concerning the enforcement by the FBI of the espionage, sabotage, and neutrality acts.

I was indeed glad to see you when you dropped in and am happy that I was able to give you at least something about which you could build a story. I think it is excellently written and certainly is thoroughly accurate.

Do feel free to drop in and see me any time. Just as soon as I have some word relative to the new offices which we will be able to open I will certainly get in touch with you.

With expressions of my very best regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1 1 X

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON

PRESS ROOM

November 7, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might like to have a copy of the story the United Press carried concerning enforcement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the espionage, sabotage, and neutrality acts.

It was a real pleasure to be on the receiving end of an interview with you again, and I am looking forward to seeing you again soon.

In closing, I would like to remind you that I am interested in the designation of the sites for the additional bureaus. You may reach me through the United Press, National 9052.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN G. DIBBLE

ORIGINAL

end attached memo
Declassified
released only #39
3/20/14

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-74X

FEDERAL B...

NOV 1...

U.S. D...

TOLSON
...
...
...
MISS GANDY

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

November 7, 1939.

Time 3:40 PM

Name Allen Dibble, U-P, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Inquired if the Bureau was investigating the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. He was referred to Mr. Mulcahy.

Mr. Rosen advises that the Bureau is not conducting such an investigation.

cbs.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-74

[illegible] INVESTIGATION
NOV 8 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Miami, Florida
December 21, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

This is to advise that Mr. "Hi" Aronstam, reporter for the Universal Press, telephone number 3-7685, telephonically communicated with Special Agent Richard E. Smith of this office, advising that a press release has been made from Washington, D. C., quoting the Attorney General to the effect that you are presently in Miami for the purpose of scrutinizing the associates of Al Capone and, also, for the purpose of surveying generally the conditions concerning crime and corruptions in the Miami area.

Mr. Aronstam stated that in the past he has communicated through this office for contact with you and he would appreciate if you would call him on the telephone, feeling it possible that he would be able to obtain the information he desired from you in this matter.

Mr. Aronstam was advised his request would be referred to you at the earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Vincent RES

J. W. VINCENT
Special Agent in Charge

RES:rb

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 3 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DO-5

O[redacted]E OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nat[redacted]
Mr. E. [redacted]amm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

January 5, 1939.40.

Time 2:34 p.m.

Name Mr. Lester in Mr. Mulcahy's Office tele

Referred to

Details:

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-76

He stated the United Press inquired with reference to the Release concerning the number of visitors to the FBI. They wanted additional information such as the total number of visitors during 1939.

I suggested to Mr. Lester that he inform them that no other information is available except that which is in the Release.

st

[redacted] is alright to give it.

Mr Mulcahy advises

289,356

2 gave this figure

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

January 10, 1940.

Time 3:15 p.m.

Name Allen Dibble of ~~A.P.~~ U.P. tele

Referred to

Details:

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-1-75-77

He stated he had just complained to Mr. Mulcahy about the delay in getting press release data; that it has been the practice for some time for Mr. Mulcahy to mimeograph copies of memoranda sent around by ~~the FBI~~; that it takes over an hour and it was not until 3:10 p.m. that he was able to get a copy of the Release on Reginald H. LaSure which release was sent to Mr. Mulcahy about 1:35 p.m. He stated he told Mr. Mulcahy that the old procedure of letting the men in the press room have carbon copies of Mr. Hoover's original memorandum would enable the Washington Correspondents to get an even break with the papers in the Field.

He wanted to advise that he had made this complaint to Mr. Mulcahy and hopes that in the event Mr. Mulcahy calls the FBI for additional carbon copies with the original that the FBI will comply with the request.

Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1940
COMM-FBI
TOLSON

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

1/10/ 1940.

Time 3:15 p.m.

Name Allen Dibble

Referred to

Details: -2-

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

He stated that he knew something about the history of this situation and felt that the FBI has always been willing to send additional carbons. He said it is darn hard to sit by and wait for something to be mimeographed when it concerns a matter of bread and butter.

I made no comment but thanked him for calling.

st

With reference to the Douglas Airplane Company news teletype, Mr. Dibble inquired as to the correct name of the defendant. He was informed it was McDonough. He had sent it out as McDonald.

st

DG-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

March 1 1940.

Time 5:55 pm

Name Allen Dibble tele.
N. Press

Referred to Wash. D.C.

Details:

Stated he had the news teletype that Mr. Hoover had left Miami for Washington.

He checked with the airport and found out that a plane leaves at 2 pm arriving at 8:45 pm and he wanted me to know that he was going to take a chance and be at the airport at that time.

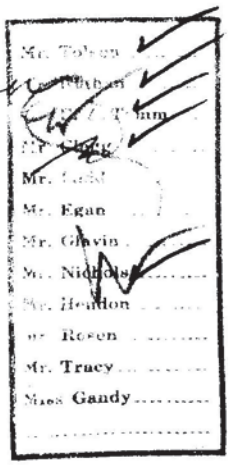
I made no comment and he volunteered the information that he ascertained at the airport that Mr. Hoover had a "round trip ticket" on "Eastern Air Lines".

st

14-8-95-78
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 4 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



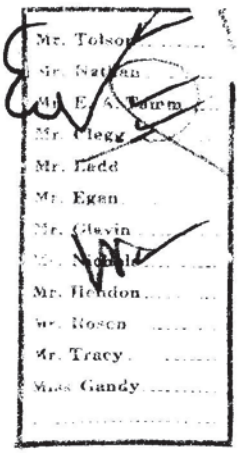
THE MISTAKE IN ARRESTING CARL J. CARLSON, OF FREMONT, NEB., ON CHARGES OF PASSING A BAD CHECK AND IMPERSONATING A FEDERAL OFFICER, CAN BE TRACED TO ERRONECUS INFORMATION GIVEN TO G-MEN BY POSTAL AUTHORITIES AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ACCORDING TO A FBI MEMORANDUM IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TODAY.

THE MEMORANDUM WAS INSERTED IN THE RECORD BY SENATOR WILEY IN THE COURSE OF REMARKS DEFENDING THE FBI AGAINST CHARGES OF VIOLATING CIVIL LIBERTIES. SENATOR NORRIS USED THE CARLSON CASE AS AN ILLUSTRATION IN SEVERAL RECENT ATTACKS ON CHIEF G-MAN J. EDGAR HOOVER.

6/1--R1053A

3

94-8-95-79X12



ADD REORGANIZATION, SENATE

NORRIS AND SENATOR WHEELER ASSERTED THAT THE AGENCY THREATENS TO BECOME AN AMERICAN SECRET POLICE WHICH WILL SUPPRESS CIVIL LIBERTIES.

TOLERANCE AND REASON MUST PREVAIL AS ANTIDOTES AGAINST UNFOUNDED HYSTERIA DIRECTED AGAINST ALIENS, WHEELER TOLD THE SENATE.

HE WARNED AGAINST UNDERTAKING HARSH MEASURES AGAINST THE FOREIGN-BORN IN THE NAME OF A SPY HUNT. AS A RESULT, HE SAID, SUCH PROCEDURES GENERALLY ARE SMOKESCREENS FOR CAMPAIGNS AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS.

WHEELER RECALLED THE WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF ALIENS AND CITIZENS DURING THE WORLD WAR. IN ONE INSTANCE, HE CHARGED, A U. S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE INDICATED THAT "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AGENTS ACTED LIKE A MOB, THAT IT MADE ARRESTS WITHOUT A WARRANT, SEARCHED PREMISES WITHOUT WARRANT, SEIZED PAPERS UNLAWFULLY, HELD ARRESTED PERSONS INCOMMUNCIADO, QUESTIONED THEM WITHOUT PERMITTING THEM TO HAVE COUNSEL, CHAINED THEM AND EXPOSED THEM IN CABINS BEFORE NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND USED UNDERCOVER INFORMANTS TO PROVOKE ACTION ON THE PART OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

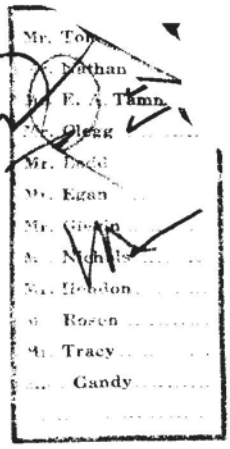
"TO REPEAT ANYTHING REMOTELY APPROACHING THE CONDUCT OF 1920 IN THE HOPE OF TURNING UP SPIES OR PROTECTING THE COUNTRY AGAINST FOREIGN AGENTS WOULD BE THE MOST DISASTROUS FOLLY, AS WELL AS AN EXERCISE IN FUTILE BRUTALITY."

5/31--RL134P 4E-O

INDEXED

94-8-25-7411

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



SENATOR NORRIS THIS AFTERNOON RENEWED HIS ATTACK ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER TRANSFERRING THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BY CHARGING THAT THE FBI HAS VIOLATED "THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN FREEDOM."

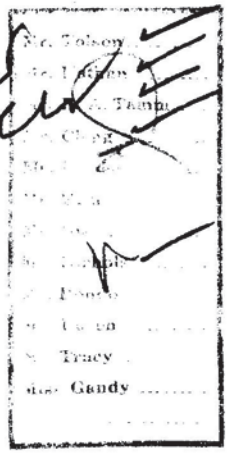
NORRIS EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE FBI WILL GAIN CONTROL OF THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU AND PRACTICE "SHAMEFUL METHODS" IN ITS TREATMENT OF CITIZENS.

NORRIS CHARGED THAT FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER "PAYS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY TO ADVERTISE HIMSELF. HE IS THE GREATEST ADVERTISER SINCE BARNUM."

5/31--RS128P

NOT RECORDED
14 JUN 1939

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



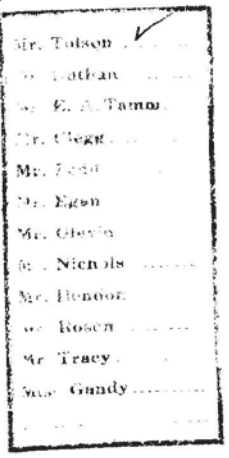
SENATOR WHEELER WARNED THE SENATE LATE TODAY AGAINST PERMITTING THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE TO BE TURNED OVER "TO A LOT OF CHEAP TWO-BY-FOUR DETECTIVES AND FLATFOOT SNOOPERS."

WHEELER AND SENATOR NORRIS ATTACKED A HOUSE-APPROVED RESOLUTION TO HASTEN EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIFTH RECENT REORGANIZATION ORDER.

5/30--SB510P

94-8-95-79X9

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



ADD REORGANIZATION ORDER, SENATE

WHEELER AND NORRIS CONTENDED THAT NOW IS NOT THE TIME TO BECOME PANICKY AND START "SEEING FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND NAZI AGENTS AROUND EVERY CORNER." WHEELER SAID THE SENATE OUGHT TO REMEMBER THE DAYS OF THE TEAPOT DOME AND DAUGHERTY INVESTIGATIONS, WHEN HE SAID THE OFFICES OF MANY SENATORS WERE RANSACKED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AGENTS.

"FILES WERE BUILT UP ON MANY OF US," HE SAID. "AND WHO BUILDS UP THE FILES--A LOT OF CHEAP TWO-BY-FOUR DETECTIVES."

WHEELER SAID THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER WAS ON THE DEPARTMENT'S INVESTIGATING STAFF AT THAT TIME.

"I HAVE NOTHING AGAINST MR. HOOVER PERSONALLY," HE SAID, "BUT I WOULD CONSIDER IT VERY, VERY UNFORTUNATE IF THE WORK OF THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE IS PLACED UNDER MEN WHO HAVE THE DETECTIVE COMPLEX."

5/30--SB520P

NOT RECORDED

94-8-95-79X8

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Harbo
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ADD REORGANIZATION ORDER, SENATE

NORRIS PREDICTED THAT IF HOOVER'S AGENTS ARE PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE WORK, "WE'LL HAVE SNOOPERS AROUND OUR HOMES AND DETECTIVES BEHIND EVERY TREE."

SENATOR BYRNES RECALLED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT A SEPARATE BUREAU WOULD BE SET UP IN THE DEPARTMENT AND THAT HOOVER WOULD NOT BE IN CHARGE OF IT. BYRNES SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD BE PLACED UNDER SOLICITOR GENERAL BIDDLE.

"THAT MAKES IT WORSE," NORRIS REPLIED.

"ON THE FACE OF IT, IT'S RIDICULOUS," WHEELER CUT IN. "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULDN'T WANT THIS AGENCY IN THE FIRST PLACE AND THE SOLICITOR GENERAL SHOULDN'T BE PLACED IN CHARGE OF IT. HIS WORK IS OF AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NATURE."

NORRIS RENEWED HIS CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD INTERFERED WITH CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND WARNED THAT "IF CARRIED ON, IT WILL BREAK DOWN OUR GOVERNMENT AT A FUNDAMENTAL POINT."

NORRIS CHARGED THAT HOOVER WAS SHOWN A COPY OF JACKSON'S RECENT REPORT EXONERATING FBI AGENTS OF ANY WRONGDOING IN CONNECTION WITH A SERIES OF DETROIT ARRESTS, BEFORE THE REPORT WAS MADE PUBLIC.

"APPARENTLY MR. HOOVER WAS NOT SATISFIED COMPLETELY WITH IT," NORRIS SAID, "BECAUSE WE SUGGESTED CERTAIN CHANGES, ALL OF WHICH WERE MADE BEFORE THE REPORT WAS GIVEN OUT."

SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH SAID THE COUNTRY HAD ADOPTED "A FRANTIC ATTITUDE," AND ADDED THAT "IT WON'T DO ANY GOOD TO DEFEND THE UNITED STATES AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNS IF AT THE SAME TIME YOU DESTROY THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE VERY DEMOCRACY YOU ARE TRYING TO SAVE."

5/30--EB533P 20-4E-0

NOT RECORDED
94-8-95- 79X7

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MAY 7 9 00 AM '40

RECEIVED
F B I
COMMUNICATIONS

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE REPORT FOR MAY 7, 1940.
WCNS TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE NATIONAL 6621 AND NATIONAL 6622.
5/7--R831A

NEWS IN BRIEF:

LONDON.--FATE OF BOTH CHAMBERLAIN AND REYNAUD CABINETS AND ATTITUDE OF VITAL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES SEEN TO HINGE ON DEBATE IN COMMONS TODAY.

LONDON.--ALLIED FORCES EVACUATED NAMSOS AFTER FOUR DAY RETREAT UNDER HEAVIEST AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS IN HISTORY, BRITISH REVEAL.

BERLIN.--NEWSPAPERS QUOTED PURPORTED TELEPHONE TALK BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND REYNAUD, SAY ALLIED NEAR EASTERN ARMY ORDERED READY BY MAY 20.

ROME.--BRITAIN HAS ASKED ITALY TO MAKE UP HER MIND AS TO WAR OR PEACE BY MAY 16, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.--DEMOCRATS CHOOSE BETWEEN FOUR DELEGATIONS, ONE OF THEM ANTI-ROOSEVELT, IN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY; NO REPUBLICAN CONTEST.

WASHINGTON.--NAVY TO ASK FOR FUNDS AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BUILD FLEET TO TOP AUTHORIZED STRENGTH; EDISON BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON.--SENATOR NORRIS RENEWS ATTACK ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESSTIGATION CHARGING IT WITH USING HITLER, MUSSOLINI, STALIN TACTICS.
5/7--R833A

INDEXED NOT RECORDED

94-8-95-7986

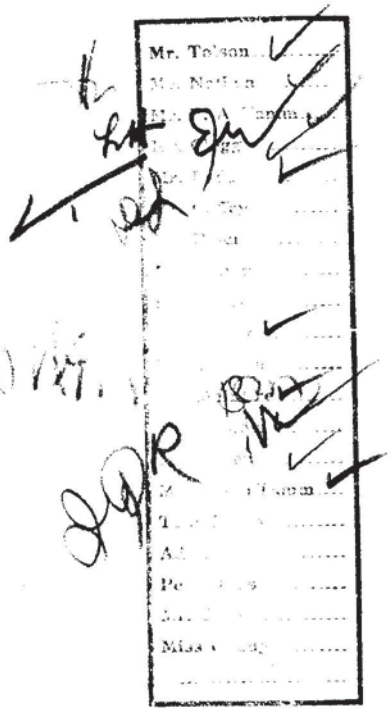
WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ADD HOOVER SPEECH

HOOVER SAID THAT CHARGES THE FBI IS DEVELOPING INTO AN OGPU OR GESTAPO "EMANATE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM CERTAIN ANTI-AMERICAN BODIES WHO HOPE TO DISCREDIT THE FBI AS A STEP IN A GENERAL PLAN TO DISRUPT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES, OR FROM WELL-MEANING BUT MISINFORMED PERSONS WHO HAVE FALLEN FOR THE LIES AND UTTERLY FALSE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO WOULD TEAR ASUNDER AMERICA'S MACHINERY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT."

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER CHARGED THIS MORNING THAT "FOREIGN ISMS ARE SEEKING TO ENGULF AMERICANISM," AND ARE PLOTTING FIRST TO UNDERMINE THE FBI TO DESTROY ITS EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

ADDRESSING THE DAR CONGRESS, HOOVER ASSERTED THAT COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN ORDERS TO MAKE "EVERY EFFORT...TO INVOLVE FBI SPECIAL AGENTS IN SITUATIONS WHERE THEY MIGHT BE ACCUSED OF CRIMES OR IMPROPER ACTIVITIES."

"ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT IF THE FBI WAS A GOOD ORGANIZATION WHEN FIENDS LIKE BRUNO RICHARD HAUPTMANN, JOHN DILLINGER, ALVIN KARPIS, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER BLOOD-CRAZED GANGSTERS ROAMED AMERICA, THEN IT IS STILL GOOD TODAY WHEN PERSONALITIES LIKE EARL BROWDER, FRITZ KUHN, AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF UNAMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS, NO MATTER UNDER WHAT NAME THEY MASQUERADE, SEEK TO LEAD YOU BY LIES, SMOKE SCREENS AND INNUENDOS INTO TREACHEROUS TRAILS," HOOVER DECLARED.

4/18--R1138A

94-5-95-7784

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

MAR 14 1940

ADD JACKSON

"HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING IN MR. HOOVER'S RECORD THAT WOULD JUSTIFY HIS DISMISSAL," A REPORTER ASKED.

"NO," THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPLIED. "I HAVE NOT STUDIED HIS RECORD."

JACKSON EMPHASTICALLY STATED, IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS, THAT "THERE WILL BE NO PROSECUTIONS FOR POLITICAL OPINIONS AS LONG AS I AM ATTORNEY GENERAL." HE SAID THIS APPLIED ALSO TO SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

3/14--SB456P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

MAR 14 1942

TWO SENATORS TOOK THE FLOOR LATE TODAY TO DEFEND FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER.

SENATORS REYNOLDS AND ASHURST PRAISED HOOVER AS AN EFFICIENT PUBLIC SERVANT WHO DOES NOT ALLOW POLITICS IN THE FBI.

"IF ALL OFFICIALS ABSTAINED FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY AS WELL AS HOOVER THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR THE HATCH BILL," ASHURST SAID.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OWE J. EDGAR HOOVER A VOTE OF THANKS," REYNOLDS SAID. "THEY ARE 100 PER CENT BEHIND HIM."

3/14--SB5420P

94-3-95-7142

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WCS

March 13, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLAVIN

RE: News Machine

Mr. Carusi called from the Department and stated that he had just learned of the procedure followed by the Bureau in sending a carbon copy of all news dispatches to Mr. McGuire. Mr. Carusi stated that this would no longer be necessary inasmuch as there is an extra copy now available from the Attorney General's news printer which could be sent to Mr. McGuire whose office is only two doors away.

Mr. Carusi stated that unless the Bureau had some objection he would immediately inaugurate the procedure of sending the Attorney General's extra copy into Mr. McGuire.

As you will recall, the Bureau's news is now being printed in duplicate for the express purpose of sending a carbon copy of all news material to Mr. McGuire. If this is no longer considered necessary the Bureau's machine can be equipped in the future with rolls of single copy paper. This will result in a material saving to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

W. Cleon Skousen

3-14-40 change effected

THE SENATE INTERSTATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE PROPOSED TODA' THAT THE SENATE UNDERTAKE A $25,000 INVESTIGATION OF WIRE-TAPPING AN WARNED "OF THE RECENT RESURGENCE OF A SPY SYSTEM CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT POLICE." THE COMMITTEE APPROVED A RESOLUTION BY SENATOR GREEN.

THE COMMITTEE DID NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY THE GOVERNMENT POLICE AGENCY WHICH IT ALLEGED HAS INSTITUTED A SPY SYSTEM. HOWEVER, IT DECLARED THAT:

"PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED NO CRIME, BUT WHOSE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL VIEWS AND ACTIVITIES MAY BE OBNOXIOUS TO THE PRESENT INCUMBENTS OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT OFFICES, ARE BEING INVESTIGATED AND CATALOGUED."

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT THE INQUIRY BE DIRECTED SPECIFICALLY INTO WIRE-TAPPING AGAINST EMPLOYES AND OFFICIALS OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. IT PROPOSED THAT TAPPING ENGAGED IN BY BOTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS BE INVESTIGATED.

"GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ARE NOT THE ONLY PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF WIRE TAPPING," THE COMMITTEE SAID. "PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES, WHICH FEEL THAT THEY FALL OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE CONDEMNATION CONTAINED IN THE SUPREME COURT CASES, ARE KNOWN TO BE ACTIVE IN INDUSTRIAL AND EVEN IN POLITICAL ESPIONAGE.

"IF ANY GOVERNMENT POLICE COLLABORATE WITH PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES ENGAGED IN WIRE TAPPING PRACTICES, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOME OF THEM, KNOWINGLY OR UNKNOWINGLY, ARE USING THE 'FRUIT' OF THE POISONOUS TREE.'"

THE RESOLUTION PROPOSING THE INVESTIGATION, THE COMMITTEE SAID, "IS SUFFICIENTLY BROAD TO DEAL WITH WIRE TAPPING AND USE OF DICTOGRAPHS BY GOVERNMENTAL OR PRIVATE PERSONS, BY GOVERNMENTAL OR PRIVATE DETECTIVE BUREAUS, A POLITICAL PARTY IN POWER OR A POLITICAL PARTY OUT OF POWER, AND WHETHER EMPLOYED FOR PURPOSES OF POLITICAL OR BUSINESS ADVANTAGE, IN INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL COMPETITOR OR AGAINST LABOR UNIONS, OR IN THE DETECTION OF CRIME."

INDEXED

94-8-95-79X

March 11, 1940

Time - 1:10 PM
JEH:GG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Allen Dibble of the United Press telephoned and stated that the accusation had been made this morning in the House that several high-tone Bureaucrats have been enjoying Florida vacations at the Government's expense and that a resolution was introduced to the effect that each Department file a report, not later than April 1st, giving the names and expenses of all employees who have been in Florida. Mr. Dibble stated he thought I might be interested in this.

Mr. Dibble stated he remembered reading one of my addresses delivered before the National Police Academy about a year ago in which I had definitely said that there is no place in the United States for a National Police Force. Mr. Dibble feels that this remark should be developed further and inquired if he could interview me about this within the next few days. I told Mr. Dibble that I would be glad to talk to him about this sometime in the next couple of days.

RECORDED & INDEXED 74-8-15-79

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED
MAR 11 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JJ [illegible]

[illegible]-3-93-70

RECORDED

June 11, 1940

Mr. R. N. Larkin
United Press Associations
403 Patriot Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Larkin:

Your communication dated June 3, 1940, has been received and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I wish to advise, however, that the City of Harrisburg is under the jurisdiction of our Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Field Division Office and all contacts should be made with Mr. J. F. Sears, Special Agent in Charge, who is located at 4000 U. S. Court House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I am communicating with Mr. Sears today and requesting that he contact you personally the next time he is in Harrisburg.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC: Philadelphia - with copy of incoming letter.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 12 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

HARRISBURG BUREAU
PATRIOT BUILDING

June 3,1940

Director of Personnel,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing to inquire the name and address of your representative in Harrisburg, who, we understand, established a headquarters here some time ago.

George E. Wahler

Should you see fit to give us this information, we should immediately make contact with him for the purpose of getting to know him and letting him get to know us. We feel that this would be beneficial both to your agent as well as ourselves in the event of a news story breaking here.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Establishing friendly relations with key men in the news scene is a doubly-important strategy of news gathering these days. Should you see fit to give us this information, you have but to ask that it be kept confidential for us to keep it so.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 6, 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely

R. N. Larkin

R.N.Larkin

6-8-40 ffd

ACH:AFS

343a

June 15, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-81

Mr. Allen Dibble
United Press
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

This is the first opportunity I have had to express my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in furnishing me with a copy of your story which went out over the wires on June 8, dealing with the proposed increase in Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel.

I sincerely appreciate your real interest in the activities of this Bureau and all of us in the FBI enjoy our contacts with you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Metcalfe
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 17 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Allen Dibble
United Press
714 Nat Press Bldg.
Wash DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested in the attached story.

Best regards,

Allen

Mr. Allen Dibble
United Press
Washington, D. C.

6-15-40 RCA.

RECORDED

94-8-95-81

4 JUN 18 1940

TOLSON
TAMM
CLEGG
NICHOLS
HENDON

WAA 513 1

BY ALLEN C. DIBBLE

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6.—(UP)—CONGRESS PREPARED TODAY TO RUSH LEGISLATION FOR EXPANDING THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU'S BORDER PATROL TO THEIR GREATEST PEACE-TIME STRENGTH.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN A DRIVE AGAINST POSSIBLE FIFTH COLUMN TREACHERY, HAS ASKED CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE AN ADDITIONAL $6,558,800 FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941. OF THAT TOTAL, $3,358,000 WOULD GO TO THE FBI AND $1,515,000 TO THE BORDER PATROL.

A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE BEGINS HEARINGS ON THE REQUEST TODAY. FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE FIRST WITNESS AND WAS PREPARED TO TELL CONGRESSMEN THAT "THE PRESENT PERSONNEL OF THE FBI IS NOT ADEQUATE TO COPE WITH PRESENT DEMANDS."

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION WOULD ALLOW THE FBI TO ADD ANOTHER 500 G-MEN TO ITS FORCE WHICH, BEGINNING JULY 1, WILL NUMBER ABOUT 1,000. THE BORDER PATROL WOULD BE INCREASED TO ABOUT 1,600. IT NOW NUMBERS 882.

OTHER ITEMS IN THE REQUEST FOR NEW FUNDS FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INCLUDE $500,000 FOR DEPUTY MARSHALS AND $145,000 FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE BORDER REGIONS. MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO CONGRESS EXPLAINED THESE DESIRED INCREASES BY STATING THAT "IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THERE WILL BE A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TO BE HANDLED."

NOREN512A

94-8-75-81

WAS

ADD FIFTH COLUMN WASHINGTON (DIBBLE) XXX HANDLED."

MEANWHILE, THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION'S BAN ON RADIO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN 55,000 LICENSED AMERICAN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS AND FOREIGN STATIONS BEGAN TO WORK. A LOCAL AMATEUR OPERATOR LAST NIGHT WAS LISTENING TO TWO OTHER OPERATORS CONVERSING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. SUDDENLY, STATION W4CYU, APPARENTLY AN FCC MONITOR, BROKE IN AND WARNED THEM TO CONVERSE IN ENGLISH. HE READ THEM THE NEW REGULATIONS AND SAID SPECIFICALLY THAT ALL CONVERSATIONS MUST BE CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH.

THE FCC DID NOT ELABORATE ON ITS RIGID ORDER, BUT AN OFFICIAL SAID THAT THE COMMISSION COULD REVOKE THE LICENSE OF ANY OFFENDER, CONFISCATE HIS EQUIPMENT AND PROSECUTE HIM THROUGH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. THE BAN DOES NOT APPLY TO COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN AMATEURS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS, NOR TO AMERICAN CITIZENS AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE AMATEUR STATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OR PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

THESE TWO DEVELOPMENTS HIGHLIGHTED THE DAY'S MOVES IN CONGRESS AND AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO COMBAT FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES. OTHERS INCLUDED:

HOUSE PASSAGE WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOTE OF A BILL AUTHORIZING IMMEDIATE DEPORTATION OF ALIENS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE OR SABOTAGE.

A BILL WAIVING LITERACY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS WHO IMMIGRATED PRIOR TO 1917 ALSO WAS PASSED.

NORENS1GA

94-8-95-81

WAG 3113

AND FIFTH COLUMN WASHINGTON (DIBBLE) XXX PASSED.

THE SIGNING OF TWO EXECUTIVE ORDERS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TIGHTENING PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR ALIENS AND ALIEN SEAMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

A NOTICE ISSUED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, SEEKING EMPLOYES FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, ASSERTING THAT THE POSITIONS WOULD BE FILLED ONLY BY "LOYAL, QUALIFIED AMERICANS." EACH APPLICANT MUST REPLY TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER HE IS A MEMBER OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY OR ORGANIZATION WHICH ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS PROHIBITED ISSUANCE OF A VISA, TRANSIT CERTIFICATE, OR LIMITED ENTRY PERMIT TO AN ALIEN WHOSE ENTRY WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY OR TO AN ALIEN WHO IS UNABLE TO ESTABLISH A LEGITIMATE PURPOSE OR REASONABLE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED IMMIGRATION. ALIEN SEAMEN WHO ARE NOT EXEMPT FROM PASSPORT OR VISA REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORDERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESENT AN IDENTIFYING TRAVEL DOCUMENT, SHOWING HIS NATIONALITY AND BEARING HIS FINGERPRINTS BEFORE HE MAY BE GRANTED SHORE LEAVE.

W519A

94-8-55-81

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Herdon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

June 22, 1940

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Enclosed please find a draft of a speech which I hope may be of some help to you in these busy days. As I confessed earlier, I am something of a neophyte when it comes to speech writing, but please give me "A" for effort.

I am leaving for Philadelphia today and probably will miss the graduation exercises since it is not likely that the Republicans will get together by next Saturday.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Allen Dibble

ENCLD

RECORDED & INDEXED

94 7-95-82

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JUL 3 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

These exercises mark the fifth anniversary of the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When the first class was assembled in July, 1935, law enforcement in this country stood challenged by marauding mobsters whose pillage knew no boundaries. These were the Dillingers, the Nelsons, the Barkers--the men the nation came to detest as public enemies.

Some steps already had been taken to meet this challenge. Congress had enacted a series of measures loosing the full strength of the Federal Bureau of Investigation against these underworld forces and eliminating the "no man's land" into which they had darted for security while local police moved uncertainly because of controversy over jurisdiction.

But this congressional action alone was not enough to remove the stagnation in Americal Law Enforcement breeding these public pests. Admittedly, the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was grossly inadequate to cope with the crime problem on a national basis without assistance from constituted authorities in the various communities. Indeed, it would have been an unhealthy situation if the major burden of law enforcement had been left to a National Police because a GESTAPO or OGPU is foreign to our system of government.

The emergency demanded a common defense, comprised of the law enforcement agencies of federal, state and local governments. I am happy to say to you today that the National Police Academy was the keystone of that common defense. Each year the Academy has graduated fine men like yourselves until now there are 472 police

officers, trained in the most modern and efficient enforcement methods, who have returned to their posts throughout this nation to instruct 84,000 of their fellow officers in these techniques.

American Law Enforcement met the challenge of its domestic fees through cooperative effort that today has reached its highest peak in police history.

Today comes a new challenge. International Gangsters, whose disrespect for integrity of boundaries is surpassed only by their contempt for human life, are sending their henchmen into our peace-loving land in an effort to spy on our defenses and sabotage our security. We are ready for these invaders and we accept their challenge! These lecherous enemies from foreign shores will meet the full force of a united American Law Enforcement. Like those who challenged our domestic tranquility, these espionage agents and saboteurs will perish in any attempt to scale the ramparts we watch!

The men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who have taken as their battle cry in this fight, "Knowledge, Courage, and Integrity." We know that they will not permit such an ideal to become a mere shibbeleth!

Ours is not an easy task. We must not be lulled into a false sense of security by those who would camouflage the real threats by shouts of "hysteria!".

I am reminded of that venerable southern statesman, Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Just prior to the Civil War, he was in the midst of an impassioned plea for secession when a heckler interrupted to ask about the petention strength of the Northern Army.

"We can whip those northerners with corn stalks," Toombs assured.

After the tragic War Between The States, Toombs returned to the hustings to be confronted again by this heckler, who properly questioned the statesman's ability as a prophet.

"I did say that we could whip them with corn stalks," the statesman admitted, "but those damnyankees wouldn't fight with corn stalks."

With our system of government facing a crisis as grim and real as any war, certainly this is no affair of honor among gentlemen where the choice of weapons might be ours. We cannot meet the devastating force of our enemies with columns of newspaper publicity or sustain the morale of our people with the empty gesture of waving a flag, whose guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are ours only if we are prepared to defend them to the point of the greatest human sacrifice.

By the very nature of their scurrilous existence, these foreign enemies must have the utmost contempt for the rules of humanity. Their weapons are dastardly, their objectives are devious. Yet, they stand ready to challenge, on every hand, the forces of justice with claims that their civil liberties, guaranteed by a constitution that they abhor, have been violated.

American law enforcement, to meet these problems, must resort to the full use of the resources of Knowledge, Courage, and Integrity. Only by the superlative in training can we expect our police to combat these subversive activities and at the same time adher to rules its foes hold in utter contempt. Our enemies are not armed with

corn stalks; they are wearing the brass knucks of gangster governments!

You men of the National Police Academy represent a new era in law enforcement in the United States. It has not been long that knowledge was considered a prerequisite to police duty, much less an ideal for those in the service. This country still suffers the mental nauseau of a hang-over from the third degree abuses of the "night stick" era when appointment to the force was more of a political plum than a personal achievement.

An enforcement agency is not worthy of the name if it does not itself obey the laws it is constituted to defend. A criminal cannot be expected to respect the laws of a community if the civil liberties guaranteed to him by those laws are violated by constituted authorities. Use of the third degree is prima facie evidence of disregard for the primary objective of an officer of the law--to protect the innocent as vigorously as he prosecutes the guilty.

The science of criminology has not been static. It has kept pace with efforts of forward-looking authorities who develop men to use its techniques. Records of the criminal laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attest to the eagerness with which intelligent police use its facilities to solve crimes whose perpetrators might have gone unapprehended a decade ago.

Certainly, your very presence here today is strong evidence that the state or local agencies you represent are headed by progressive administrators, who are anxious to see all law enforcement pass from the orbit shadowed by venal political influence. The achilles heel common to both the self-appointed gang leader and

the political boss is vulnerability to the force of an enlightened public mind.

As you return to your communities you will exemplify once again the tremendous advantage available to law enforcement through training of its officers. Public recognition of this fundamental fact has been demonstrated throughout the nation as other graduates have quickly made the transition from student to teacher so that thousands of fellow-officers might be trained in fundamentals of national defense and domestic security. The unholy triumphvirate of crime, politics and international treachery cannot long survive this lethal force!

Courage must be inherent to any man who sincerely pledges himself to uphold the force of law and order, even though he may be called upon to sacrifice his very life. The courage of any police officer must never be questioned until he has proved himself unfitted for the shield of duty he wears.

Undoubtedly, it took courage for many of you to make the sacrifices necessary to your attendance at these sessions. We are grateful to you for the confidence thus expressed in our efforts to train you for the important job ahead. It is impossible for us to fail in our objective when men like you have their shoulder s to the wheel.

Such courage is tradition with the Academy. We have only to recall the inspiring story of one graduate, who came to be known to his classmates as "The Lone Wolf," to prove our point.

This individual, a deputy sheriff, came to the Academy from the sagebrush country. He was obviously overweight when he registered,

and, like the other members of the class, he was required to take an hour's physical training each day. The amount of weight he lost, however, was considerably more than that ordinarily worked off by students in physical training.

He was characterized as a "lone wolf" by his classmates because he seldom joined them at meals, although he invariably was most personable in class and at study. On graduation day he decided to unburden his heavy heart to a member of the FBI staff. This was his story:

"I know that I have been looked upon as a strange type of person because I have always gone alone when I took my meals.

"The truth of the matter is," he explained, his eyes filling with tears, "that I had to mortgage my home in order to get enough money to pay my expenses to Washington and my living expenses while here.

"It has been necessary that I operate on a strict budget and after preparing my budget I found that I had only 35 cents per day with which to buy meals.

"In spite of the fact that I have made these sacrifices, in spite of the fact that my home is now mortgaged, I feel that I have been repaid one hundred fold in being permitted to attend the academy."

This is not an isolated case. There have been others, such as the student who made his own box-type camera to take pictures of Washington scenes and of his classmates so that he could earn enough money to meet his expenses while attending the Academy. The valiant wife of another student took in laundry to help defray

her husband's expenses.

These experiences pointedly demonstrate the courage of the men whom alien forces and their coddling mouthpiieces seek to discredit with sild-eyed beating of the tom-toms of insidious subversive prepaganda!

The pledge of integrity made by graduates of the National Police Academy certainly is of importance to our commonwealth. All other high ideals are like castles built on quicksand unless they are supported by an honest intention to attain them.

We must be especially zealous to protect our integrity in these times when the nation turns to its law enforcement agencies as the first line of defense against foreign encroachments. There must be no breakdown in the public respect and confidence in the forces of law and order. I must warn you, however, that efforts already are being made to undermine the integrity of American Law Enforcement. We must be constantly on guard against the devious plittings of these alien agents.

Law enforcement would be ungrateful, indeed, if it did not appreciate and welcome the cooperation of those individuals and groups who seek to aid in this emergency. This is the spirit that has swept our land to the greatest achievements of mankind since the first minute men stood firm at Concord. Patriotic citizens will understand that their cooperation must be limited to handind over to duly constituted law enforcement agencies any information that might come into their hands. These agencies are trained to investigate such complaints.

The public confidence and respect for the forces of law and

order could not stand the shock of unrestrained vigilante action. Such groups, regardless of the motives which prompt them, are destructive of the very ideals we are striving to preserve.

President Roosevelt has designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the clearing house for all information concerning espionage, sabotage, subversive activity, and violations of the neutrality act. Close cooperation is being maintained with the intelligence forces of the army, navy, state and treasury departments.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police and this National Police Academy are channels of cooperation between federal, state and local police. Special agents in charge at out 50 field offices throughout the nation have held conferences with police chiefs in important cities to perfect a coordinated defense against fifth column treachery.

All this is a warning to those who would destroy our democracy and evidence that we have given more than lip service to the pledge of law enforcement agencies:

"I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and will constantly strive to cooperate with and promote cooperation between all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies and officers in the performance of duties of mutual interest and obligation."

-acd-

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

July 31, 1940.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 11, 1940 to Mr. R.N. LARKIN, United Press Association, Harrisburg, Pa., advising that I would communicate with you the next time I was in Harrisburg.

This is to advise on July 30th I called Mr. LARKIN, at which time I furnished him together with other reporters, the release in connection with the meeting held at the State Capitol with the various Chiefs of Police. I took this occasion to point out the Bureau's policy in this connection and our full cooperation with him.

Mr. LARKIN was well pleased with your letter and my call.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Sears

J.F. SEARS,
Special Agent in Charge.

JFS:AG

RECORDED & INDEXED

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June 28, 1940

RECORDED 94-1-7[illegible]-42

Mr. Allen Dibble
1731 North Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Allen:

I have received your letter of June 22, 1940, and I appreciated so much the many splendid suggestions which you have furnished me.

I think that your ideas are excellent, and I am planning to use them in connection with the matter which we discussed.

With best wishes and kind regards,

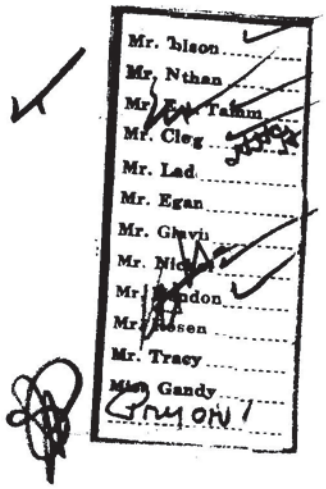
Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 29 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

343 e



J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am attaching a complete copy of a story concerning subversive elements, which I felt might be of interest.

Sincerely,

A. C. D.

A. C. D.

ENCL 6

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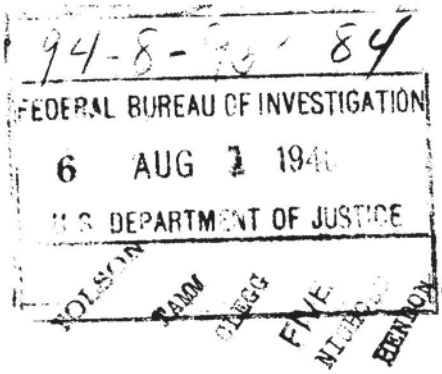
RECORDED & INDEXED



BY ALLEN C. DIBBLE

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7.--(UP)--DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CHARGED TODAY THAT SUBVERSIVE GROUPS ARE SPREADING FALSE REPORTS OF MASS ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

HE DECLINED TO NAME THE GROUPS, BUT SAID THAT THEY WERE SEEKING TO COVER UP THEIR OWN TROJAN HORSE ATTACKS UPON THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM. HE SAID THAT SUBVERSIVE GROUPS ARE "FLOODING" FBI OFFICES WITH "UNVERIFIED" REPORTS OF ROUNDUPS OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT H. JACKSON PRECEDED HOOVER IN DENYING THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONTEMPLATED A LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS OR A MASSED DRIVE AGAINST ANY GROUP.

HOWEVER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN ASKING CONGRESS WEDNESDAY FOR AN ADDITIONAL $6,000,000 FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO EXPAND THE DRIVE AGAINST FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES, SAID THAT IT IS ANTICIPATED "THAT THERE WILL BE A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TO BE HANDLEDD."

JACKSON TOLD A HOUSE COMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUEST THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS EMPHASIZING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES RATHER THAN WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

ANOTHER JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT LARGE-SCALE ROUNDUPS OF SPIES AND SABOTEURS OFTEN WERE LESS EFFECTIVE THAN SURVEILLANCE.

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AND FIFTH COLUMN WASHINGTON (MIDDLE) XXX SURVEILLANCE.

"IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON," THIS OFFICIAL SAID. "IF YOU BREAK UP AN ESPIONAGE RING WITH ARRESTS, ANOTHER WILL SPRING UP IN ITS PLACE. IT IS POSSIBLE TO GAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM ESPIONAGE AGENTS UNDER PROPER SURVEILLANCE."

MEANWHILE, THE JUSTICE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS PREPARED TO PUT INTO EFFECT SIMILAR REGULATIONS TO APPLY TO PASSPORTS AND VISAS OF PERSONS TRAVELLING IN THIS COUNTRY. EFFECTIVE JULY 1, CITIZENS OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, MEXICO, CUBA, PANAMA, HAITI, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND BERMUDA--ALL OF WHICH PREVIOUSLY WERE EXEMPTED FROM PASSPORT AND VISA REGULATIONS--WILL BE REQUIRED "TO BE IN POSSESSION OF PASSPORTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS OF IDENTITY AND NATIONALITY AND HAVE VISAS OBTAINED FROM AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS ABROAD."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE NEW REGULATIONS LATE YESTERDAY, ASSERTING THAT THEY WERE NECESSARY "IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION" WHICH, IT SAID, DEMANDED "CLOSE SUPERVISION OVER ALIENS ENTERING THIS COUNTRY."

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE STATE AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS COLLABORATED ON THE NEW ORDER SINCE THE LATTER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALIENS ONCE THEY ARE IN THE COUNTRY. IT WAS INTERPRETED AS ANOTHER MOVE TO PLUG UP "RATHOLES" THROUGH WHICH SPIES, SABOTEURS AND FIFTH COLUMNISTS COULD ENTER THE UNITED STATES AND REMAIN UNCHECKED.

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ADD FIFTH COLUMN WASHINGTON (DIEMLE) XXX UNCHECKED.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE NEW REGULATIONS DO NOT PROVIDE FOR SPECIAL EXEMPTION FOR "COMMUTERS" IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, OR ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER, IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO INTERFERE WITH THEIR DAILY TRIPS. THERE ARE SOME 20,000 CANADIANS WHO WORK IN AMERICAN FACTORIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE DETROIT AND BUFFALO AREAS, AND BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 MEXICAN "COMMUTERS" IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MORE XM

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ADD FIFTH COLUMN WASHINGTON (D.C.) TAX SOUTHWEST.

OTHER FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

1. THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION OF ITS STAFF TO PERMIT THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF EMPLOYEES BEING CONSIDERED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS. IT SAID THAT THE INVESTIGATION WOULD DEAL WITH THE QUESTION OF THE APPLICANT'S LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. THE PROGRAM WILL BE WORKED OUT IN COOPERATION WITH THE TREASURY, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, AND THE FBI.

2. THE FBI ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS NOT INVESTIGATING CHARGES THAT NAZI PROPAGANDA WAS BEING DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE 30,351,000 INDIANS IN THIS HEMISPHERE. COMMISSIONER JOHN COLLIER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SAID THAT NAZI PROPAGANDISTS WERE SEEKING TO ALIENATE INDIANS FROM THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THAT MOST OF THE WORK WAS BEING CARRIED ON IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

3. ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON NAMED MAJOR LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD, FORMER PHILADELPHIA POLICE COMMISSIONER, AS A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ASSUME ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT JUNE 14.

4. CHAIRMAN NORRIS SHEPPARD, D., TEX., OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE CORPS TO GUARD STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES FROM SUBVERSIVE ATTACKS. EMPLOYES OF THE INDUSTRY COULD ENROLL IN THE CORPS, WHOSE MEMBERS WOUL BE GIVEN THE SAME STATUS AS UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

WG20A..

94-8-95-84

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AAM:JC

August 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

This is to advise that during my absence on the afternoon of August 4, 1940, Special Agent in Charge Leo K. Cook of the Huntington, West Virginia, Field Division, telephonically communicated with my office. He spoke to Supervisor A. A. Muzzey advising him that he had received a letter from Mr. Dennis Dalton, Manager of the United Press for the State of West Virginia. In his letter Dalton informed SAC Cook that he was contemplating a feature article on the FBI insofar as its work pertained to the State of West Virginia and in this connection desired information concerning the following:

1. Number of Agents assigned to the Huntington Field Division.
2. Territory covered by the Huntington Field Division.
3. Participation of the Huntington Field Division in national defense matters.
4. Interesting cases which have arisen in the Huntington territory.
5. Such other information concerning the activities of the Huntington Field Division as might be of interest to him for this article.

Supervisor Muzzey informed me that he advised SAC Cook that it is not the Bureau's policy to provide information concerning the number of Agents attached to his office but that there appeared to be no objection to his furnishing Mr. Dalton with the other information requested. In this regard SAC Cook requested my office to forward to him such material as is deemed appropriate for this article. SAC Cook was informed that it appeared to be advisable for him to forward a copy of Mr. Dalton's letter to the Bureau in order that his specific request might be known to the Bureau. He advised that Special Agent F. R. Hammack, Number One Man, was coming to the Seat of Government on August 5, 1940, for In-Service Training and that he would instruct SA Hammack to discuss this matter with me.

94-8-95-85
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 AUG 7 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC Cook further advised that he planned to furnish to the press in West Virginia stories on outstanding Bureau fugitives and desired to know whether this met with the Bureau's approval. He was advised that this information has been furnished by other SACs and that there would be no objection to his furnishing similar information to the press.

SAC Cook was informed that it was deemed advisable for him to set out his specific request in a letter to the Bureau in order that my office would know exactly what he desired.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

OM DO-7 [redacted]

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	(✓)
Mr. Clegg	(✓)
Mr. E. A. Tamm	(✓)
Mr. Foxworth	( )
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Quinn Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Secretary	( )
_____	( )

See Me _____ ( )
Note and Return _____ ( )
Remarks:

(The United Press has asked Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to write a "progress report" on efforts to combat Fifth Column agents. In the following dispatch, he outlines precautionary measures being taken.--Editor's note.)

- 0 -

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, Oct. --(UP)--The nation is safer from spies and saboteurs today than ever before.

There has been a negligible amount of sabotage in the second World War in contrast to a similar period in the first World War.

This situation exists largely because law enforcement throughout every municipality, county, state and the nation is far better prepared to deal with these matters than at any time in the past.

Protection of the internal security is not a single-handed job. Neither the FBI nor the Naval Intelligence, nor the Military Intelligence, nor any other single unit of law enforcement can do the job alone.

America has become the battleground for foreign agents, and these forces can be met only by a nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement, backed by the cooperation of each and every citizen.

The meeting of present-day challenges has been anticipated, and for years a carefully planned program has been quietly perfected to weld this great net to ensnare foreign subversive agents. The

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State and Treasury Departments, the Military and Naval Intelligence services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation meet weekly to pool their assets and to coordinate their activities in matters dealing with the internal security and defense of the United States.

In addition, Special Agents in charge of the 53 field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, have through conferences with the ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas, established a nation-wide plan of coordination of protective measures participated in by Federal, state and local police.

A most important part of the internal defense system initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is that performed by 500 graduates of the National Police Academy. Over a period of five years practically every community of the country has sent at least one ranking law enforcement official to this Academy operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be trained not only in improving law enforcement technique, but especially in ways to cope with national defense matters in time of any great emergency. The results of this program are now crystallizing into every-day actualities in that these 500 graduates are serving as important liaison officers between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement agencies in effecting a smooth-running operation of the law enforcement program for the internal security of the country.

The question most often asked the FBI is - "If this fifth column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the Government arrest the responsible persons?"

The answer is a simple one - the Government has chosen as its method of attack a comprehensive system of counterespionage.

Under this system the emphasis is placed upon preventive measures. They are less dramatic and non-spectacular, but intensively effective. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful these measures are, the less the public knows about them. The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States and its institutions. It is often more expedient to keep a known group of foreign agents under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of subversive elements permits law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, discover their sources of information, and to head off any overt act.

The Government's counterespionage system has as its worst enemies self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers, whose clumsy efforts flush foreign agents into the open. Foreign agents thus disclosed, are merely replaced by others with whom the police authorities must again start all over to establish an effective counterespionage contact.

The activities of spies and saboteurs have long been scrutinized. Their names and activities have been carefully indexed and filed geographically for future reference. Added to these are the names of leading agitators in the German-American Bund and the Communist Party. Your Government knows their identities and their activities. It is not conducive to the internal security of the country to issue irresponsible statements with flaring headlines as to who they are or what they do. The American people may rest secure, however, in the thought that their responsible Government agencies are alert to and aware of these fifth column activities.

The FBI has in its files a sufficient number of important cases to create headline stories in the newspapers day after day for weeks on end. But the FBI, and I am sure that other law enforcement agencies share this viewpoint, seeks nothing more than a strong internal defense for this country - an objective which cannot be served at this time by blatant headlines. To this policy, I might add, the press has given excellent cooperation.

Among some of the preventive measures developed and established by the FBI has been the project for the survey of the facilities of plants and factories having contracts with the Army and Navy to determine the vulnerability for sabotage or espionage in such places. This project has been in operation for a little over a year, and much constructive work has already been accomplished. The FBI, after a painstaking survey of each of these premises, makes suggestions for

the proper safeguards against saboteurs and espionage agents, thus helping to insure uninterrupted production of materials for the strengthening of our armed services.

The personal liberties of no law-abiding citizen will suffer from the protective measures which have been taken by law enforcement in this time of our nation's crisis. This guarantee can be given, however, only so long as citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups.

It is equally as important that our people do not adopt a defeatist attitude as regards the handling of fifth column activities. The fact that our daily press may not contain statements of the dragnet raids and startling exposes of subversive agents does not mean that nothing is being done by the constituted authorities to cope with this menace. Experience has taught that better results and more effective security can be attained by a quiet, intensive and at the same time regular handling of the situation. To inform the public of all the details of the counterespionage system which has been developed by the FBI would be to also inform the foreign agents, and this cannot and must not be done.

The President of the United States, foreseeing the difficulties ahead, over a year ago recognized that combating foreign agents within our midst was definitely a technical problem and was one that could only be handled on a national basis, through the

constituted agencies of law enforcement. At that time he designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation to act as a clearing house for intelligence information, and called upon all law enforcement and law-abiding citizens of this country to cooperate by referring complaints pertaining to national defense matters to the FBI. The offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are located in 53 of the principal cities of the United States and its territories, and are open twenty-four hours of the day and night to receive from any source whatsoever information which would be of value for the preservation of our national security. In addition, the headquarters office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. is likewise open at all times, and any person in any part of this land may reach it by calling Washington, D. C. National 7117. Cooperation should be the full measure of public participation in this attack upon foreign enemies.

(The United Press has asked Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to write a "progress report" on efforts to combat fifth column agents. In the following dispatch, he outlines precautionary measures being taken.--editor's note.)

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This situation exists because law enforcement throughout every municipality, county, and state in the nation is far better prepared to deal with these matters than in the past.

Protection of the internal defense is not a single-handed job. Neither the FBI, nor the Military Intelligence, nor the Naval Intelligence, nor any other single unit of law enforcement can do the job alone.

America has become the battleground for foreign agents and these forces can be met only by a nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement, backed by the cooperation of each and every citizen.

The meeting of present-day challenges has been anticipated and for years a carefully planned program has been quietly

perfected to weld this great net to ensnare foreign agents. The Military and Naval Intelligence and the FBI, and occasionally when matters of special interest arise, the State and Treasury Departments meet periodically to plan new attacks against the enemy.

In addition, special agents in charge of the 53 FBI field offices throughout the United States, its territories and possessions have conferred with ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas to coordinate the protective measures taken by federal, state and local police.

A most important part of the internal defense system is played by the 500 graduates of the National Police Academy of the FBI. These officers have been trained especially in ways to cope with National Defense matters and they are important as liasion officers between the FBI and local law enforcement units.

The question most often asked the FBI is: "If this fifth column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the government arrest the responsible persons?"

The answer is a simple one--the government has chosen as its method of attack a system of counterespionage.

Under this system, the emphasis is placed upon preventive measures. They are less dramatic. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful they are, the less the public knows about them.

The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States.

It is often more expedient to keep a known group under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of foreign agents permits law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, uncover their sources of information, and to head off any overt act.

The government's counterespionage system has as its worst enemies self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers whose clumsy efforts flush foreign agents into the open. Foreign agents thus disclosed are merely replaced by others, with whom the police must establish contact.

The activities of spies and saboteurs have long been scrutinized. Their names and activities have been carefully indexed and filed geographically for future reference. Added to these are the names of leading agitators in the German-American Bund and Communist Party.

Daily translators scan certain of the foreign language press and other data coming into the possession of the FBI.

The FBI has in its files a sufficient number of important cases to create headline stories in the newspapers day after day, for weeks on end. But the FBI, and I am sure that other law enforcement agencies share this viewpoint, seeks nothing more than a strong internal defense for this country --

an objective which cannot be served at this time by blatant headlines. To this policy I might add, the press has given excellent cooperation.

The surveying of the protective facilities of plants having contracts with the Army and Navy is another great preventive step which has been taken. The FBI, after a painstaking survey, makes suggestions for the proper safeguards against saboteurs.

The personal liberties of no law-abiding citizen will suffer from these protective measures by law enforcement. This guarantee can be given, however, only so long as citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups.

The President of the United States foreseeing the difficulties ahead over a year ago recognized that combatting foreign agents within our midst was a law enforcement problem that needed to be handled from a National viewpoint. At that time he designated the FBI to act as a clearing house for intelligence information and called upon all law enforcement to cooperate by referring complaints pertaining to National Defense matters to the FBI. Cooperation should be the full measure of public participation in this attack upon foreign enemies.

Re-Declared

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The meeting of present-day challenges has been anticipated and for years a carefully planned program has been quietly

perfected to weld this great net to ensnare foreign agents. The Military and Naval Intelligence services and the FBI, ~~and occasionally when matters of special interest arise,~~ representatives of the State and Treasury Departments meet ~~periodically~~ regularly and coordinate their activities ~~to plan new attacks against the enemy.~~ in matters dealing with the internal security of the United States.

In addition, special agents in charge of the 53 FBI field offices throughout the United States, its territories and possessions have conferred with ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas to coordinate the protective measures taken by federal, state and local police.

A most important part of the internal defense system is played by the 500 graduates of the National Police Academy of the FBI. These officers have been trained especially in ways to cope with National Defense matters and they are important as liasion officers between the FBI and local law enforcement units.

The question most often asked the FBI is: "If this fifth column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the government arrest the responsible persons?"

The answer is a simple one--the government has chosen as its method of attack a system of counterespionage.

Under this system, the emphasis is placed upon preventive measures. They are less dramatic. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful they are, the less the public knows about them.

The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States.

It is often more expedient to keep a known group under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of foreign agents permits law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, uncover their sources of information, and to head off any overt act.

The government's counterespionage system has as its worst enemies self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers whose clumsy efforts flush foreign agents into the open. Foreign agents thus disclosed are merely replaced by others, with whom the police must establish contact.

The activities of spies and saboteurs have long been scrutinized. Their names and activities have been carefully indexed and filed geographically for future reference. Added to these are the names of leading agitators in the German-American Bund and Communist Party.

Daily translators scan certain of the foreign language press and other data coming into the possession of the FBI.

The FBI has in its files a sufficient number of important cases to create headline stories in the newspapers day after day, for weeks on end. But the FBI, and I am sure that other law enforcement agencies share this viewpoint, seeks nothing more than a strong internal defense for this country --

an objective which cannot be served at this time by blatant headlines. To this policy I might add, the press has given excellent cooperation.

The surveying of the protective facilities of plants having contracts with the Army and Navy is another great preventive step which has been taken. The FBI, after a painstaking survey, makes suggestions for the proper safeguards against saboteurs.

The personal liberties of no law-abiding citizen will suffer from these protective measures by law enforcement. This guarantee can be given, however, only so long as citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups.

The President of the United States foreseeing the difficulties ahead over a year ago recognized that combatting foreign agents within our midst was a law enforcement problem that needed to be handled from a National viewpoint. At that time he designated the FBI to act as a clearing house for intelligence information and called upon all law enforcement to cooperate by referring complaints pertaining to National Defense matters to the FBI. Cooperation should be the full measure of public participation in this attack upon foreign enemies.

(The United Press has asked Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to write a "progress report" on efforts to combat fifth column agents. In the following dispatch, he outlines precautionary measures being taken.--editor's note.)

-0-

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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onite

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 11.--(UP)--In a new move to check fifth column treachery, the Federal Bureau of Investigation today made available to manufacturing plants, public utilities, and law enforcement officers its secret manual of protective measures against sabotage and espionage.

The manual, the first of its kind ever compiled, formerly was used only by G-men and agents of the Military and Naval Intelligence in their survey of more than 500 plants actively engaged in the manufacture of defense orders.

"Information appearing in this book is highly confidential and those receiving copies must keep them intact and in a safe place," the FBI cautioned in an announcement of its action in the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

In order to maintain a check on the use of the manual, the FBI said that each copy will be numbered and registered at the headquarters here and the manual will remain the property of the united states government to be reclaimed immediately upon written notice by the FBI.

Admitting that there has been some sabotage, Chief G-man J. Edgar Hoover has said that the amount of such action in comparison with the violence which occurred in a comparable period during the first world war has been negligible.

INDEXED

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He credited protective measures taken by industrial plants and public utilities upon the recommendations of g-men after their surveys with blocking major attempts at sabotage by foreign agents.

Meanwhile, Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, heading the justice department criminal division, planned preliminary steps for a searching inquiry into foreign propaganda before federal district grand juries. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has NOT yet approved the project, however.

It was understood that the investigation would be based upon a vast amount of information obtained by Special assistant Henry O'Donnell in grand jury proceedings against violators of an act requiring representatives of foreign governments to register with the state department.

Rogge told the American Bar association yesterday at Philadelphia:

"We should do more than sit by and wait until we receive a complaint that a foreign agent has not registered or that a passport fraud has been committed. We should vigorously examine this thing called propaganda and see what measures we can take to counteract those portions of it which are dishonest or deceptive."

Rogge's plans may not materialize, however, due to a possibility of conflict with the work already begun by the FBI. The Intelligence Division of the bureau already has started an extensive study of foreign propaganda, and Jackson may decide against another line of action.

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United Press Staff Correspondent.

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-acd-

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Huntington, West Virginia
August 24, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PUBLIC RELATIONS

Dear Sir:

On August 3, 1940, I received a letter from Mr. DENNIS DALTON, Manager of the West Virginia Bureau of the United Press Association at Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. DALTON expressed a desire to be furnished information about the work of this Office which might be made the basis of a story to be sent to the newspapers in this State which are clients of his service. I subsequently telephonically contacted Mr. MUZZEY and Mr. HENDON concerning this matter. In line with Mr. HENDON'S suggestion, I called on Mr. DALTON on August 10, and furnished him with considerable information which he might use.

Mr. DALTON advised that he intended to write a story to be sent to the various papers in the State which are clients of his service which might be used by them on any date they desired. He stated that he would be glad to furnish this Office with a copy of his story prior to its release in order to insure that it would not contain any statements contrary to the policy of the Bureau. Upon receipt of the copies of his article, I will furnish the same to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Leo K. Cook

LEO K. COOK
Special Agent in Charge

LKC:VCR
80-0

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-87

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 AUG 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HENDON

October 8, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In order that I might have an extra day off this week, I am offering you the opportunity of becoming a "reporter."

Seriously, the United Bress would like to have a story from you concerning the counter-espionage work. I am attaching some suggestions, if you feel that you might be able to oblige.

There's not many people that I would trust with the job of covering the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That's a job that needs the old "Dibble" touch.

With best wishes and a hope that I can make a Unipresser (with paid up membership in the Newspaper Guild) out of you, I remain,

Sincerely,

E. C. D.

a C Dibble

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-88

1 ENCL U

(The United Press has asked Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to write a "progress report" on efforts to combat fifth column agents. In the following dispatch, he outlines precautionary measures being taken.--editor's note.)

-o-

By J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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There has been a negligible amount of sabotage in the second World War in contrast to a similar period in the first World War.

This situation exists because law enforcement throughout every municipality, county, and state in the nation is far better prepared to deal with these matters than in the past.

Protection of the internal defense is not a single-handed job. Neither the FBI, nor the Military Intelligence, nor the Naval Intelligence, nor any other single unit of law enforcement can do the job alone.

~~With our land fast becoming a~~ America has become the battleground for foreign agents, and all forces the ~~challenge~~ can be met only by a nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement, backed by the cooperation of each and every citizen.

~~The government has taken steps~~ The present day challenge has been anticipated to weld this great net to ensnare foreign agents. The Military and Naval Intelligence, and the FBI, ~~and the treasury department~~ and for years a carefully planned program has been gone thru and especially and occasionally when matters of special interest arise the State Department meet periodically to plan new attacks against the enemy.

-more-

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In addition, special agents in charge of the 53 FBI field officies throughout the United States, its territories and possessions have conferred with ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas to coordinate the protective measures taken by federal, state and local police.

A most important part of the internal defense system is played by the 500 graduates of the National Police Academy of the FBI. These officers have been trained especially in ways to cope with ~~saboteurs and espionage agents~~ National Agents Problem and they are important as liasion officers between the FBI and local law enforcement units.

The question most often asked the FBI is: "If this fifth column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the government arrest the responsible persons?"

The answer is a simple one--the government has chosen as its method of attack a system of counter-espionage.

Under this system, the emphasis is placed upon preventative measures. They are less dramatic. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful they are, the less the public knows about them. The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States.

It is often more expedient to keep a known group under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of foreign agents permits law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, uncover their sources of information, and to head off any overt act.

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Another great preventative step taken by government agents is the survey of plants receiving defense orders from the war and navy departments. The FBI makes suggestions after these surveys for proper safeguards against saboteurs. ~~No attempt will be made to police the plants.~~

The personal liberties of ~~no~~ law-abiding citizens will suffer from these protective measures by law enforcement. This guarantee can be given only so long as ~~the~~ citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups. (1) A Cooperation should be the full measure of public participation in this attack upon foreign enemies.

-acd-

October 22, 1940

LBN:LCB

RECORDED 94-8-95-89

Mr. Earl J. Johnson
Vice President
United Press Associations
News Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Johnson:

It was very kind of you to write as you did on October 16, 1940, with reference to the story on the FBI's activities.

It was a pleasure indeed to cooperate in this instance and I wanted you to know of the very fine cooperation which we have had here in Washington from Mr. Allen Dibble, your representative designated to cover the Department of Justice. He is above average as a reporter and enjoys the complete confidence of the Bureau.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc - New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 22 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

EARL J. JOHNSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL NEWS MANAGER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

October 16, 1940

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have just handled on our wires across country your story on how the government is combating the activities of fifth columnists. This is an excellent dispatch and I believe it will receive prominent position in all of our papers. Many thanks for giving us this opportunity to cooperate with you in your important work.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Earl J. Johnson

1 ENCL. FM

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

EJJ:P

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-89

OCT 24 1940

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS HENDON TREE

Joint Law Enforcement Seen Best Defense Against Spies

FBI Chief Lauds 500 Graduates Of Police School for Co-operation

(Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, herewith makes a "progress report" on efforts to combat Fifth Columnists.)

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Copyright, 1940, by the United Press)

The nation is safer from spies and saboteurs today than ever before.

J. Edgar Hoover

There has been a negligible amount of sabotage in the second World War in contrast to a similar period in the first World War.

This situation exists largely because law enforcement throughout every municipalty, county, State and the nation is far better prepared to deal with these matters than at any time in the past.

Protection of the internal security is not a single-handed job. Neither the FBI nor the Naval Intelligence, nor the Military Intelligence, nor any other single unit of law enforcement can do the job alone.

Battleground for Spies

America has become the battleground for foreign agents, and these forces can be met only by a nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement, backed by the cooperation of each and every citizen.

The meeting of present-day challenges has been anticipated, and for years a carefully planned program has been quietly perfected to weld this great net to ensnare foreign subversive agents. The State and Treasury departments, the Military and Naval Intelligence services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation meet weekly to pool their assets and to co-ordinate their activities in matters dealing with the internal security and defense of the United States.

In addition, special agents in charge of the 53 field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, have through conferences with the ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas, established a nation-wide plan of coordination of protective measures participated in by Federal, State, and local police.

whose clumsy efforts flush foreign agents into the open. Foreign agents thus disclosed are merely replaced by others with whom the

Police Form Strong Unit

A most important part of the internal defense system initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is that performed by 500 graduates of the National Police Academy. Over a period of five years practically every community of the country has sent at least one ranking law enforcement official to this academy operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be trained

The results of this program are now crystallizing into every-day actualities in that these 500 graduates are serving as important liaison officers between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement agencies in effecting a smooth-running operation of the law enforcement program for the internal security of the country.

The question most often asked the FBI is—"if this Fifth Column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the Government arrest the responsible persons?"

Fights Espionage

The answer is a simple one—the Government has chosen as its method of attack a comprehensive system of counterespionage.

Under this system the emphasis is placed upon preventive measures. They are less dramatic and non-spectacular, but intensively effective. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful these measures are, the less the public knows about them. The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States and its institutions. It is often more expedient to keep a known group of foreign agents under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of subversive elements permits law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, discover their sources of information, and to head off any overt act.

The Government's counterespionage system has as its worst enemies self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers,

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-89

Pg. 15
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
OCT 18 1940

police authorities must again start all over to establish an effective counterespionage contact.

Among some of the preventive measures developed and established by the FBI has been the project for the survey of the facilities of plants and factories having contracts with the Army and Navy to determine the vulnerability for sabotage or espionage in such places.

The personal liberties of no law-abiding citizen will suffer from the protective measures which have been taken by law enforcement in this time of our nation's crisis. This guarantee can be given, however, only so long as citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups.

It is equally as important that our people do not adopt a defeatist attitude as regards the handling of Fifth Column activities. The fact that our daily press may not contain statements of the dragnet raids and startling exposes of subversive agents does not mean that nothing is being done by the constituted authorities to cope with this menace.

The President of the United States, foreseeing the difficulties ahead, over a year ago recognized that combating foreign agents within our midst was definitely a technical problem and was one that could only be handled on a national basis, through the constituted agencies of law enforcement. At that time he designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation to act as a clearing house for intelligence information, and called upon all law enforcement and law-abiding citizens of this country to co-operate by referring complaints pertaining to national defense matters to the FBI.

Active Day and Night

The offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are located in 53 of the principal cities of the United States and its Territories, and are open 24 hours of the day and night to receive from any source whatsoever information which would be of value for the preservatiin of our national security. In addition, the headquarters office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., is likewise open at all times, and any person in any part of this land may reach it by calling Washington, D. C., National 7117.

October 22, 1940

LMN:LCB

Mr. Allen Dibble
United Press
714 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Earl J. Johnson, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-90

FEDERAL [illegible]

4 OCT 24 1940

U.S. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 22 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written from
WASHINGTON, D. C., BUREAU
714 NATL. PRESS BLDG.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Posen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

October 23, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate your sending me the correspondence between our Mr. Earl J. Johnson and yourself regarding the very fine story that you contributed to the United Press report.

Needless to say, I am also appreciative of the compliment you paid my work. I have never had a happier relationship than that which I enjoy at the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I wish to add my sincere thanks for your co-operation.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Allen Dibble
ALLEN DIBBLE

no ans 10734

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-2-95-91

OCT 29 1940

DEPT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS LADD

JJD:AFS

October 25, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-[illegible]-15 72

Mr. Allen C. Dibble
United Press
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen:

I wish to acknowledge your note received in this Bureau on October 21, 1940, together with the newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily News.

Your thoughtfulness in making a copy of this clipping available to me is deeply appreciated.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JEH

Here's a clipping of interest. My spies also say that PM and the New York World-Telegram went for the story in a big way.

ACD

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 4 1940

77 8-95-92

FEDERAL BUREAU

6 OCT 29

U.S. DEPARTM

ENCL. 6

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Chicago, Illinois
October 17, 1940

J. Edgar Hoover Describes System of Combating Spies

[The United Press invited Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make a "progress report" on efforts to combat fifth columnists.]

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER.
(Director Federal Bureau of Investigation.)
(Copyright 1940 by United Press.)

Washington, Oct. 17.—The nation is safer from spies and saboteurs today than ever before.

There has been a negligible amount of sabotage in the Second World War in contrast to a similar period in the First World War. This situation exists largely because law enforcement throughout every municipality, county, state and the nation is far better prepared to deal with these matters than at any time in the past.

Protection of the internal security is not a single-handed job. Neither the F. B. I. nor the Naval Intelligence, nor the Military Intelligence, nor any other single unit of law enforcement can do the job alone.

America has become the battleground for foreign agents, and these forces can be met only by a nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement, backed by the co-operation of each and every citizen.

Work Years on Program.

The meeting of present-day challenges has been anticipated, and for years a carefully planned program has been quietly perfected to weld this great net to ensnare foreign subversive agents. The State and Treasury departments, the military and naval intelligence services, and the F. B. I. meet weekly to pool their assets and to co-ordinate their activities in matters dealing with the internal security and defense of the United States.

In addition, special agents in charge of the 53 field offices of the F. B. I. throughout the United States, its territories and possessions have, through conferences with the ranking law enforcement officials in their respective areas, established a nation-wide plan of co-ordination of protective measures participated in by federal, state and local police.

A most important part of the internal defense system initiaed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is that performed by 500 graduates of the National Police Academy. Over a period of five years practically every community of the country has sent at least one ranking law enforcement official to this academy operated by the F B. I. to be trained not only in improving law enforcement technique, but especially in ways to cope with national defense matters in time of any great emergency.

Local Agencies Have Role.

The results of this program are now crystallizing into every-day actualities in that these 500 graduates are serving as important liaison officers between the F. B. I. and local law enforcement agencies in effecting a smoot-running operation of the law enforcement program for the internal security of the country.

The question most often asked the F. B. I. is—"If this fifth column activity is known to be so widespread, why doesn't the government arrest the responsible persons?"

The answer is a simple one—the government has chosen as its method of attack a comprehensive system of counterespionage.

Under this system the emphasis is placed upon preventive measures. They are less dramatic and nonspectacular, but intensively effective. In fact, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has pointed out that the more successful these measures are, the less the public knows about them. The less a foreign agent knows about them, the less secure he feels in perpetrating his offenses against the United States and its institutions.

Politicians Foes of System.

It is often more expedient to keep a known group of foreign agents under surveillance than it is to make arrests. Surveillance of subversive elements permits the law enforcement officers to observe their contacts, establish their methods of communications, discover their sources of information and to head off any overt act.

The government's counterespionage system has as its worst enemies self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers, whose clumsy efforts flush foreign agents into the open. Foreign agents thus disclosed are merely replaced by others with whom the police authorities must again start all over to establish an effective counter-espionage contact.

The activities of spies and saboteurs have long been scrutinized. Their names and activities have been carefully indexed and filed geographically for future reference. Added to these are the names of leading agitators in the German-American Bund and the Communist party. Your government knows their identities and their activities. It is not conducive to the internal security of the country to issue irresponsible statements with flaring headlines as to who they are or what they do. The American people may rest secure, however, in the thought that their responsible government agencies are alert to and aware of these fifth column activities.

Many Cases in Files.

The F. B. I. has in its files a sufficient number of important cases to create headline stories in the newspapers day after day for weeks on end. But the F. B. I.—and I am sure that other law enforcement agencies share this viewpoint—seeks nothing more than a strong internal defense for this country, an objective that cannot be served at this time by blatant headlines. To this policy, I might add, the press has given excellent co-operation.

Among some of the preventive measures developed and established by the F. B. I. has been the project for the survey of the facilities of plants and factories having contracts with the Army and Navy to determine the vulnerability for sabotage or espionage in such places. This project has been in operation for a little over a year, and much constructive work has already been accomplished. The F. B. I., after a painstaking survey of each of these premises, makes suggestions for the proper safeguards against saboteurs and espionage agents, thus helping to insure uninterrupted production of materials for the strengthening of our armed services.

No Peril to Liberties.

The personal liberties of no law-abiding citizen will suffer from the protective measures that have been taken by law enforcement in this time of our nation's crisis. This guaranteed can be given, however, only so long as citizens leave the task of law enforcement to duly constituted officers and do not succumb to the hysteria of vigilante groups.

It is equally as important that our people do not adopt a defeatist attitude as regards the handling of fifth column activities. The fact that our daily press may not contain statements of the dragnet raids and startling exposes of subversive agents does not mean that nothing is being done by the constituted authorities to cope with this menace. Experience has taught that better results and more effective security can be attained by a quiet, intensive and, at the same time, regular handling of the situation.

Details Must Be Secret.

To inform the public of all the details of the counterespionage system that has been developed by the F. B. I. would be to also inform the foreign agents, and this cannot and must not be done.

The President of the United States, foreseeing the difficulties ahead, over a year ago recognized that combating foreign agents within our midst was definitely a technical problem and was one that could be handled only on a national basis through the constituted agencies of law enforcement. At that time he designated the F. B. I. to act as a clearing house for intelligence information and called upon all law enforcement and law-abiding citizens of this country to co-operate by referring complaints pertaining to national defense matters to the F. B. I.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 4, 1940

11:25 AM

James Allen of the Department telephoned and stated that the United Press is making a round-up of various governmental officials to ascertain how and for whom they are voting and they have specifically asked about Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

I informed Mr. Allen that Mr. Hoover is a native of the District of Columbia, has been a citizen of the District of Columbia continuously, and, as such, has no vote.

st

Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egen
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-73

FEDERAL
1 NOV 5
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS

JAN 9- 1941

94-8-95-94

CHANGED TO

94-0-546

J.E.H:NCB/b

January 3, 1941

Mr. Allen C. Dibble
Colonial Village
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Allen:

I have just gotten in today, and am anxious to talk to you personally, but in the meantime I wanted to tell you how much I was impressed by your articles concerning the FBI which I read in the Florida papers. I thought they were extremely well done, and needless to say they will be most beneficial to the Bureau. I must say you're a pretty swell friend.

Until I see you -

Sincerely,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-- 95

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 3 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

96

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:FML January 2, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, there are attached hereto photostatic copies of ~~four~~ manuscripts submitted by Allen Dibble.

The first three were approved and have appeared. However, the fourth one, dealing with some of the more unusual complaints, was not approved and Mr. Dibble was informed that it was believed inadvisable to give any publicity to this particular matter since it might deter others from reporting matters which should come to the Bureau's attention.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-96

4 JAN 4 1941

TOLSON

By Allan C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. .--(UP)--Officials of a plant vital to national defense described in detail to a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation elaborate precautions taken to guard secret blueprints.

The agent, assigned to survey the plant to determine whether every safeguard had been taken against the possibility of sabotage or espionage, checked every step as it was unfolded by the officials.

"Who", he asked when they had finished, "supervises the checking out of the blueprints."

The plant heads looked at each other quizzically. None could supply the name.

A quick reference to payroll records revealed the name of a person who had been hired but a few days previously without any investigation into his background.

It so happened that the man was a loyal American citizen, but the G-man pointed out that a foreign agent, bent upon sabotage or espionage might have found a fruitful source of information in this job.

-more-

add counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x job.

The FBI feels that the spy menace that threaten America's security is made immeasurably more dangerous because of the vast army of criminals in the United States. This belief is based on the contention that the spy and the criminal are directly related to each other. Both are lawless; both hold that the end justifies the means.

In the ranks of crime, g-men contend, major spies can find individuals who will give them information on conditions as they exist in industrial plants and other strategic defense spots. For their price, FBI men claim, criminals will commit acts of sabotage for foreign agents.

Special agents of the FBI already have observed indications in various parts of the country of the fact that spies recognize the tremendous help that the criminal element can give them.

The FBI has advocated the fingerprinting of applicants for positions of public trust, so that persons with criminal backgrounds, rendering them unfit to maintain such positions, will be ferreted out. Such a safeguard will eliminate a potential danger, it was believed.

The fingerprints of all persons seeking positions under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission are submitted to the FBI for scrutiny, and 4.2 per cent of these persons are identified as having previous criminal histories.

-more-

all [illegible], and (Diable) x x x histories.

Recently [illegible] fingerprinted in connection with [illegible] in the navy and at [illegible]. [illegible] identified as those of a fo[illegible] f Alcatraz prison, who had escaped Sept. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] for his offense and his criminal [illegible], including convictions for burglary, [illegible].

[illegible] of a fugitive applying for a national [illegible] revealed to g-men Nov. 12 when they examined fingerprints submitted by the United States Naval Air Station at San Diego, Calif. He was wanted by Oklahoma state authorities for escape from the state penitentiary in 1937.

The army and navy departments are anxious to know the backgrounds of all individuals working on national defense contracts. Recently appropriate arrangements were made for the submission of fingerprints of persons hired for defense jobs to the FBI for comparison for ~~kix~~ its files.

The FBI has cautioned plant officials concerning the proper protection of their mail, much of which is confidential.

-more-

add counter-espionage, [illegible] (Director) [illegible]

It has become necessary to resort upon [illegible]

occasion [illegible]

transporting mail to and from the post office [illegible]
securely
locked/while in transit.

G-men have also suggested that [illegible]

trustworthy employee [illegible]

transporting the mail to and from the post office and

from the offices of the banks.

-acd-

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 25.--(UP)--Inspectors at an airplane factory were examining the minute details of a craft [redacted] when they were startled by the discovery that a portion of the aluminum structure had been cut.

Sabotage! This act of violence, if it had gone undetected as its perpetrator planned, would have caused the destruction of the airplane and perhaps the death of its pilot.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was summoned immediately and preliminary inquiry showed that a good many workmen had access to the plane. A solution appeared to be precluded by a lack of clues.

The special agent assigned to the case first inspected the damaged airplane part and then asked that all of the hack-saw blades in the factory be turned over to him.

He wasn't playing a "hunch". He knew that every saboteur leaves some clue and if it was to be found, the most likely place would be on the instrument used in the violence.

There were 72 blades in the factory and all were shipped to the technical laboratory of the FBI for analysis. Scientific instruments used by the technicians eliminated 54 of the blades and narrowed the investigation to the point where the users or owners of only eight blades [redacted] could be listed as suspects. These particular blades were found to have aluminum particles on the cutting edge, making it likely that one of them had been used in the attempted sabotage.

-more-

[illegible] counter-espionage, Wachs (Dibble) x x x x case.

Recently, certain electrical cables on a government [illegible] to defense were found to be defective, to the [illegible] that they were short-circuited. The normal amount of [illegible] passing through these caused fires to start.

Sections of the cables were sent to the technical laboratory, where x-ray examinations quickly revealed the [illegible] of attempted sabotage.

Steel phonograph needles had been driven through the insulating covering and into the metal core of the cable, causing them to be short-circuited.

The FBI realizes that one of the weaknesses of an espionage ring is the need for communication. To capitalize upon his occupation, the espionage agent must transmit to his employer the information he has obtained.

"If he resorts to secret writing or to ciphers, the laboratory is equipped to determine the presence of the hidden message," the official said, pointing out that ultra-violet and infra-red light photography have proved invaluable in the detection of secret messages.

He recalled the important part FBI technicians played in the espionage case of Guenther Gustave Rumrich and others in New York city. The experts found that the various members of the ring communicated with one another by means of cipher messages in which symbols were substituted for letters. Cryptanalysts of the FBI decoded the messages and exposed the contents which incriminated the defendants.

-more-

add counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x x sabotage.

This was another triumph for 50 "men in white" in the laboratory who have become an integral part of the government's counter-espionage system.

"Constant research and experimenting are necessary to keep abreast of the new and ingenious ideas developed by espionage agents and saboteurs whose usefulness is only as good as their ability to conceal," an FBI official said.

"To meet these new demands, various central files were established in the laboratory. These include a collection of samples of explosive ingredients, a file of the writings of subjects in espionage cases, a file of code writings, and an index of code words."

With super-sensitive equipment at their command to make analyses, the technicians can turn the tiniest particle of metal into a clue and thwart the devious scheme of a saboteur.

A short time ago, a leading [redacted] manufacturer in the United States made a shipment of tractors to a foreign country which was friendly to Great Britain. Upon arrival at their destination, the lubricating oil was drained from the tractors for checking.

It was found that some of the oil contained a large amount of metal granules. These were shipped to the technical laboratory, where they were analyzed as a type of cast iron.

Furthermore, the condition of some of the particles indicated that the attempted sabotage had been perpetrated before the machines were shipped. This information was found to be of great value in the investigation of the case.

-more-

and counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) [illegible] defendants.

The desolate scene which follows a blast, such as those which levelled several plants in the eastern area recently, is indicative only of utter destruction to the untrained eye.

Explosives experts of the FBI can study the debris and particles recovered from the scene, however, and give investigators important clues as to the probable cause. He also can study photographs of the results of an explosion and render opinions leading [redacted] to the solution.

"Through the facilities of the FBI's technical laboratory the full strength of science has been mustered against the deadly weapons of espionage and sabotage," the official asserted.

-acd-

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 24.--(UP)--A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation approached the gate of a plant engaged in the production of national defense orders and entered without a challenge.

He repeated this performance at a second and then a third gate, still without being questioned by anyone even though he wore no identifying badge.

The agent then toured the entire factory, mingling with skilled laborers and technicians. He poked around among secret confidential activities, asking curious questions and receiving courteous answers.

Still no one sought his identity or purpose.

Fortunately, this person was an agent of the United States government and not that of some foreign power which might be interested in impeding national defense preparations or learning secrets which were spread before the agent as he toured the plant.

The agent had been assigned to the plant by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI to determine by a thorough survey what facilities in protective measures against the saboteur or spy exist.

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add counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x x agent.

The plant survey, an integral part of the FBI counter-espionage system, was started in September, 1939, at the request of the Army and Navy Departments.

A cursory check by these agencies had disclosed a laxity in certain vital areas of industrial production which, if not eliminated, might constitute a damaging weakness to the internal security in a time of crisis.

The Army and Navy Intelligence Services designated many key factories then engaged or scheduled to start production on vital defense orders as a priority list for survey by the FBI. At the present time, more than 1,200 of these plants on the priority list have been surveyed and a supplementary list of several ~~thousand~~ others has been furnished for subsequent attention should the seriousness of the present emergency increase.

Recommendations made by the special agent who strolled unmolested through a vital defense plant are typical of the protective measures suggested by the FBI after its surveys.

He urged that each employe and official be issued a credential card. It was suggested that the card be printed on a type of safety paper which would eliminate the possibility of alteration and should contain the employment number, name, physical description, and photograph of the employe, as well as his assignment in the plant.

In addition, the FBI suggested that [redacted] badges with employment numbers and of different colors and shapes to designate shop assignments be worn by employes at all times on the plant property.

-more-

[redacted]

[redacted] official said.

[redacted] surveys by

[redacted] "[redacted]

[redacted]" [redacted] preliminary investigation.

"[redacted] plant surveys which

[redacted] to prevent the

[redacted]," the official

[redacted] labor-employe relation-

[redacted] relative to unionism or

[redacted]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"[redacted] only with the prevention of

[redacted]. This program does require that a study be

[redacted] it has been found that many

[redacted] defense program know but little

[redacted].

"[redacted] at a time like this the safety

[redacted], of a factory, all of its employes, demands ade-

[redacted]," the official continued. "It has been

[redacted] of many FBI surveys that appropriate

[redacted] concerning the character, contacts, and

[redacted] of all employes."

[redacted] during the course of a survey, plant officials

[redacted] FBI agent that applicants for employment were

[redacted] to [redacted] their being engaged. However,

[redacted] that an employe hired recently to work in

[redacted] was insane.

-more-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Add counter-espionage, wash (DIM-le) x x x x x,

The engine room, which was vital to this particular plant, had been subjected unnecessarily to the machinations of a demented mind. Further investigation showed that the worker had been dismissed from a previous job because he was insane.

Chief G-man Hoover has praised plant officials for their cooperative attitude toward recommendations made after the surveys. Most are inexperienced in methods of combatting the saboteur and accept suggestions of g-men, who have been trained especially in the technique.

For example, in one factory it was found that a water drain located at the foundry offered a possible means of entrance for a saboteur bent upon wanton destruction of machinery or other property. G-men suggested that the drain be barricaded with a grille. At other points, glass windows were unprotected from dangerous missiles which could be hurled into the building by a person standing outside the plant area.

An elaborate sprinkler system had been installed in another factory engaged in the production of defense orders. Sprinklers were located over the compressed air machines, however, and FBI agents pointed out the danger that water from the sprinkler, if turned on by design, would cause a short circuit in the motors and disable the plant's operations.

The machine shop was considered a vital part of one plant surveyed. Yet the protection afforded was not in keeping with the importance. The floors were oil soaked yet smoking was allowed. The fire-fighting equipment was insufficient. Emery dust and graphite used in the shop were easily available to a possible saboteur.

-acd-

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. .---(UP)--Two ~~girls~~ motoring to their home in Pennsylvania after a visit in New ~~York state~~ passed the time and whetted their appetites by reading aloud the names of eating places which lined the highway.

"German Kitchen--another German Kitchen," said one of the ~~girls~~, who quickly recalled having seen several other places with similar names.

"I've been watching those," her companion replied. "They all seem to have freshly painted signs, done by hand in red letters on a board hung up over their old signs. They look as if they'd been done in a hurry."

Convinced that their discovery went beyond the realm of mere coincidence, the girls "at the risk of seeming foolish"--as they expressed it--informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Whether their fears were well-founded is a secret of the G-men. Their alertness is typical, however, of thousands of Americans who have been awakened to the danger of fifth column activity.

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has urged citizens throughout the country to submit their fears and suspicions for investigation by duly constituted officers. Responsible government officials believe that this outlet to apprehension would prevent mob hysteria which might violate the rights of law-abiding persons.

-ne-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

add counter-espionage, wash (D'Bible) [illegible].

The citizenry has been prompt to report to the F I any unusual want-ads inserted in the daily newspapers. A school teacher called attention to [illegible] ad appearing in an eastern combined paper:

"Situations wanted--Male to [illegible] boy, [illegible], inefficient, tired and not [illegible]. Hours [illegible], pay and short hours. To [illegible] if [illegible]. Don't answer too soon."

A New York citizen became [illegible] public notce inserted in a metro daily:

"Pop: Same Joe waiting. Please [illegible]. Maggie."

G-men were asked to investigate [illegible] yacht had been given the name of a [illegible] raider which slipped through [illegible] during the last World War and [illegible],

Suggesting that a certain [illegible] be considered pro-nazi, one correspondent called attention to the fact that XXXXXXXXXXXX a [illegible] house bore a double letter.

"Could the double --- mean [illegible] meeting alone?", the writer inquired.

-more-

aid counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x inquired.

A New York city resident, who had utmost confidence in the skill of g-men wrote:

"I believe, if the organization of which I am about to speak, is in the United States, you can find it. Hitler's victories x x x are being aided and abetted by some group that is using a Ray machine./ x x x You must have wondered at Hitler's wonderful timing, the Russian breaking through of the Mannerheim line, etc. This power enables any weakness to be found."

Asserting that he also had advised the British intelligence, the correspondent suggested in closing that "a quick check of all powerful radio equipment might lead to some interesting things."

A correspondent, who identified himself only as "God Bless America", complained that a certain hotel on the eastern seaborad seemed pro-german, since the manager had pictures of Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering hanging on his office walls. The hotel also has discontinued serving Roquefort cheese, the correspondent said, adding that "as it has always been first class, this seems to be going quite far."

A male complaintant called at an FBI field office to report the activities of a woman he ~~suspected of being~~ a spy.

When asked for her description as to the color of hair and eyes, he replied:

"My wife doesn't allow me to look in the face of another woman."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[illegible], Washington (D[illegible]) [illegible].

"A citizen" [illegible] FBI [illegible] of a foreigner who lived alone in upstairs apartment in a southern city. His only companion was a [illegible] police dog. The suspect previously had been a ~~baker~~ cook in a local restaurant, the writer said, adding that one day, when the apartment door was ~~was~~ open, "I was very surprised to see the room with walls of books."

"It surprised me that a person could be a cook by trade yet have a scholarly setting," the correspondent wrote.

-acd-

January 1, 1940
1731 North Troy St.
Arlington, Va.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested in the following communication Mr. Julius Frandsen, the Washington News Editor of the United Press, received from Mr. Earl J. Johnson, Vice President and General News Editor of the service:

"Dear Julius:

The Dibble series on saboteurs and spies was fine stuff and got a big play country-wide. Congrats to Allen.

Faithfully,

Earl"

Once again I am obligated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for some fine cooperation on a series that apparently was of vital public interest.

May I express my deep appreciation of this and past favors.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am,

Very truly yours,

Allen C. Dibble.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-12-97

1-2-40

57

Memo was written Jan 2, 1941, file with attachg 4 photostatic copies of 4 scripts submitted by Dibble. Pointed out first 3 approved & appeared. 4th one not approved as believed inadvisable give any publicity to this particular mat, etc. fmc

92982

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

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ENCLOSED & INDEXED 94-8-95-98

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The citizenry has been prompt to report to the FBI any unusual want-ads inserted in the daily newspapers. A school teacher called attention to this ad appearing in an eastern seaboard paper:

"Situations wanted--Male 15. Lazy, shiftless, inefficient, tired and not too sober. Light work, good pay and short hours. The neighbors insist I get a job. Don't answer too soon."

~~A New York~~ Another citizen became concerned over this public notce inserted in a metropolitan daily:

"Pop: Same Job waiting. Please telephone home. Maggie."

G-men were asked to investigate a man whose yacht had been given the name of a German commerce raider which slipped through the British blockade during the last World War and sank considerable shipping.

Suggesting that a certain New ~~Hampshire~~ Hampshire citizen be considered pro-nazi, one correspondent called attention to the fact that ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ a sign outside the suspect's house bore a double letter.

"Could the double --- mean anything to a 5th columnist passing along?", the writer inquired.

-more-

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-more-

add counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x x histories.

Recently an individual was fingerprinted in connection with his application for a position in the navy yard at New York city. The prints were identified as those of a former inmate of Alcatraz prison, who had escaped Sept. 19, 1930. He was wanted for this offense and his criminal record was extensive, including convictions for burglary, grand larceny, and assault.

Another instance of a fugitive applying for a national defense position was revealed to g-men Nov. 12 when they examined fingerprints submitted by the United States Naval Air Station at San Diego, Calif. He was wanted by Oklahoma state authorities for escape from the state penitentiary in 1937.

The army and navy departments are anxious to know the backgrounds of all individuals working on national defense contracts. Recently appropriate arrangements were made for the submission of fingerprints of persons hired for defense jobs to the FBI for comparison for its files.

The FBI has cautioned plant officials concerning the proper protection of their mail, much of which is confidential.

-more-

add counter-espionage, washn (Dibble) x x x confidential.

It has been necessary to recommend upon several occasions that the mail bags which are utilized in transporting mail to and from the post office be securely locked while in transit.

G-men have also suggested that only reliable and trustworthy employes be assigned messenger duties in transporting the mail to and from the post office and from the offices of the plant.

-acd-

...IN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 28, 1941

LBN:AWW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I was confidentially furnished the following information which my informant stated he felt would have sensational repercussions:

The U.P. carried a story today stating the Germans had 70,000 airplanes. This story was attributed to an informed source. Later the story was corrected, stating that Germany has 36,000 airplanes.

My informant who subscribes to the U.P. tickler service called the UP and asked about this, whereupon he was confidentially advised that General Marshal had stated off the record to the press conference that Germany had 70,000 planes; that after the conference he corrected this statement and stated they had 36,000.

This is significant, first that the U.P. would furnish the source of the information and secondly that General Marshal would make such a blunder in his figures.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

94-8-95-99

69

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

-161

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleickaut
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:FML

Date March 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

There are attached photostatic copies of the articles prepared by Mr. Allen Dibble. These articles were approved by Messrs. Carson, Rosen, Little, Coffey, and the writer and, following my conversation with you on the telephone, I told Dibble that they were approved but it would be necessary for him to get a clearance through Mr. Allen.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-100

TOLSON HENDON

Editor's note:

Surveys by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have led to the spy-proofing of 1,200 plants working on national defense orders. This is the first of a series of dispatches disclosing the nature of precautions recommended by G-men.

-o-

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, Feb. .--(UP)--Secret panels, trap doors and other paraphernalia of intrigue play no part in the measures recommended by G-men to protect strategic plants working on vital defense orders against saboteurs and espionage agents.

The protective measures they have suggested reflect a simple devotion to the old saw, "an ounce of prevention ---"

This simplicity, together with the usual secrecy maintained by the FBI in its operations, probably has resulted in the public failing to realize the significance of this huge defense task. But G-men hope that it has been equally as disarming to foreign agents.

"We have had some distressed citizens make inquiries about what appeared to them to be a lack of activity on the part of the FBI toward durbing fifth columnists," Chief G-man J. Edgar Hoover said.

"Our force has been active in this field," he explained, "but its actions have been directed toward a preventative program that does not countenance the techniques of raids and similar public exposure.

-more-

Add fbi, washn (Dibble) x x x x exposure.

"We felt that it was more important to determine whether these plants producing vital defense materials were vulnerable to foreign agents and to maintain a surveillance over persons whom we believed might engage in sabotage or espionage," he said.

Soon after President Roosevelt declared a limited national emergency in September, 1939, the war and navy departments submitted to the FBI a list of plants to be surveyed for proper protection against violence by a foreign agent.

Several hundred federal agents were assigned to the survey. Although a general pattern of protection was outlined, the problems peculiar to each plant were studied by g-men with a view toward a check against sabotage. Their recommendations were made to the army and navy, which advised the plants as to their final application.

In addition, the FBI has published a 50-page booklet, "Protection of Industrial Facilities", to answer a growing demand from plants throughout the country for authentic information on the problem of protection.

Outside of a warning against disclosure of some phases of the protection plan, the booklet does NOT deal in any of the mysticism of counter-espionage. Instead, it is a matter-of-fact discussion of what the plant owner can do to safeguard his property.

-more-

Add FBI, WASHN (DIBBLE) x x x x property.

For EXAMPLE, public interest in counter-espionage is focussed upon efforts to check ATTEMPTS to obtain information concerning the closely-guarded SECRET bomb sight or the MECHANICS of the PANAMA CANAL.

PLANT OWNERS ARE ADVISED by the FBI, HOWEVER, that PRACTICALLY any industrial information is of interest to a foreign power, since such DATA is AN important to the MAINTENANCE of its ECONOMY AS A military SECRET would BE to its WAR MACHINE.

Improved METHODS of production, the RATE of present production and CAPACITY, quantity of ARTICLES on order by the United STATES and other governments, specifications, formulae, and plans for munitions and WAR EQUIPMENT, and TEST RECORDS of newly-developed munitions, AIRPLANES, guns, torpedoes, and other EQUIPMENT ARE highly-desired SECRETS.

Consider the SABOTEUR. The common conception of SABOTAGE is A DEVASTATING blast, which WRECKS an entire plant and LEAVES it in such shambles that DETECTION of the PERPETRATOR is almost impossible.

The SABOTEUR is not likely to strike such A SWEEPING blow. First, the SCALE of operation DEMANDED for such A thrust increases the possibility of DETECTION before the act can be committed, and SECONDLY, HE CAN PARALYZE A plant AS EFFECTIVELY by striking AT A VITAL PIECE of machinery or facility.

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The FBI has advised plant owners that any material, machine, equipment, or product of a utility without which a plant cannot operate is considered a vulnerable point and should receive particular attention.

Likewise, any place or point in the operation where the flow of production could be blocked by reason of a bottleneck operation or any point which is readily accessible to attack should be regarded as vulnerable to fifth column attempts.

These vulnerable spots vary with the industry. For example, railroads must safeguard bridges and tunnels; telephone and telegraph companies must protect their cables; and utilities must guard against interruption of their transmission lines as well as their sources of supply.

Although the government cannot maintain guards at these vulnerable spots, the FBI has pointed them out to plant owners with the recommendation that steps be taken to close such avenues of destruction to the saboteur.

-0-

next: Meet the fifth columnist.

-Acd-

Editor's note:

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-o-

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United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. .--(UP)--The difficulty of detecting an actual fifth column agent is emphasized by the number of innocent persons who are accused falsely of subversive activities.

Hundreds of complaints--each the result of a citizen becoming alarmed over the "suspicious actions" of a suspect--are received daily at the field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation throughout the nation.

Although the g-men pursue each complaint on the bare possibility that it will reveal a new plot, many pursuits are fruitless. Experience has developed that most foreign agents do not indulge in "suspicious actions."

In these dispatches, the spotlight is upon the saboteur or espionage agent operating in vital defense plants. The FBI has warned operators of these plants that foreign agents exhibit unlimited ingenuity in collecting pertinent information for their governments.

-more-

Add FBI, WASHN (DIBBLE) x x x [redacted] governments Q.

Their tactics are sometimes so simple as to be disarming, the FBI said. At other times, when the situation demands, they can, with equal ease, apply all the tricks of international intrigue.

The tricks of the fifth column trade run the gamut from infiltration into plants as workers to threats made to legitimate employes that relatives or friends living within the jurisdiction of the foreign power will be made to suffer if the desired information is not made available.

American industrial secrets may also be obtained by enticing employes who are particularly familiar with the production of confidential materials to [redacted] enter the service of a foreign power in an advisory capacity or through an espionage ring operating as a commercial concern, export-import association, scientific group, businessmen's club or engineering organization.

The FBI has warned that disloyal employes are in a better position to commit sabotage and espionage than a non-employe, since the former have a complete working knowledge of the plant functions which would permit a [redacted] devastating blow at a vulnerable point.

In contrast to these individuals, loyal employes may be depended upon to assist in protecting the plant properties as well as reporting overtures made to them by foreign agents. In this connection, the FBI has suggested training in the methods of plant protection.

-more-

Add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x protection.

Warning that foreign agents will make every effort to obtain employment in strategic plants, the FBI has recommended close scrutiny of the background of applicants seeking positions in defense industries.

Some of the inquiries the FBI has suggested would disclose whether an employe was born in the United States; the names and addresses of any relatives who live in a foreign country; a statement as to military or naval service, either in the united States or a foreign country; the employe's whereabouts and activities during the world war period, 1914-1918; and any police record he might have.

The FBI has recommended that movements of employes within a plant be restricted. In the event an employe desires to leave the unit in which he is working to go to another unit temproarily on personal or official reasons, the requirement of a pass was suggested.

The purpose of such a restriction is two-fold. First, it would prevent a saboteur intent upon doing violence from reaching a vulnerable point not within his unit without notice. Also, in the event of a blast or paralyzing accident, investigators could localize their inquiry among employes working in the particular unit where the incident occurred.

Further, the FBI has suggested that areas particularly vulnerable should be restricted so that only employes regularly assigned to the area could be admitted. Visitors would be barred unless they obtained the express authorization of an inspector.

-more-

Add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x inspector.

As the defense program has progressed, the use of identification badges has become more widespread. The FBI has suggested that a combination color scheme be adopted which would reveal the department in which a worker is employed, his authority to enter certain portions of the plant, and his payroll number.

Safeguards against unauthorized entrances into plants have been urged by g-men. Sidewalk elevators, coal chutes, skylights, and outside fire escapes have been pointed out as possible means of entrance to interlopers,

Other factors which must be considered, the FBI pointed out, are water frontage, railroad right-of-ways, outside windows facing sidewalks, storm sewers and unfenced areas. Installation of gates over spur tracks and the screening of windows, skylights and similar openings have been suggested. Floodlighting of plant areas to prevent trespassers from moving within the grounds without detection.

-0-

Next: How to handle a bomb.

Editor's note:

This is the third of a series of dispatches discussing the measures recommended by the Federal Bureau Of Investigation to spy-proof 1,900 vital defense plants.

-o-

By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, Feb. .--(UP)--What would you do if you happened upon a bomb beneath your workbench in a plant housing thousands of employes and vital defense materials?

Would you submerge the bomb in the nearest pail of water? Or would you attempt to remove the infernal machine to a spot where its fury might be spent without damage?

In either case, you take a terrible chance of helping the saboteur in his work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has advised owners of strategic defense plants that untold ingenuity is employed in the manufacture of infernal machines so that no two bombs can be handled alike with safety.

As an indication of the danger in handling bombs, they point out that some will explode when moved, due to a trigger of pendulum arrangement; others explode at a specified time by use of a clockwork device; others are connected with lighting circuits so that when the lights are turned on the bomb explodes; while others are equipped with an acid timing device which will cause the bomb to explode if it is submerged in water.

-more-

add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x water.

These are only a few of the many methods employed by agents of foreign powers to strike at production. But even these few will illustrate the contention of G-men that there is no one method of handling bombs that can be safely employed.

Here are the simple rules given plant owners by the FBI for handling such cases:

1. Remain a safe distance from the bomb at all times.

2. Consider the protection of life first, and clear the surrounding area of all persons.

3. Remove inflammables from the immediate vicinity to prevent the spread of fire in the event the bomb explodes.

4. Disconnect all power lines in the immediate vicinity to prevent fires or the "shorting out" of the power lines over a large area.

5. Shut off all illuminating gas lines in the area.

6. Have in readiness fire fighting equipment.

7. Provide for an explosives expert to handle the bomb.

As to other hazards,

The FBI has warned that in considering the security of an industrial plant, the management should realize that knowledge of all such vulnerable points may be considered as helpful to any foreign-controlled plan of sabotage.

Whether an industrial plant has been destroyed by neglect or by intention is immaterial when considering the loss of the plant to american production during a time of emergency, G-men have pointed out in their surveys.

A condition which constitutes a hazard to the personnel is usually as dangerous as a saboteur who may attack and so injure the personnel that the plant production will be curtailed. -more-

add FBI, washn x x x curtailed.

A problem facing numerous industrial plants concerns fire hazards and adequate fire-fighting equipment. G-men contend that fire always is an effective and fearful weapon of the saboteur and not much can be done if its start is easily attributable to accident.

In one factory surveyed, a federal agent found a large pile of oil-soaked metal shavings. Excess oil had flowed from the pile into small pools scattered about a warehouse floor where ~~The warehouse was a storage place for~~ oil and gasoline used in motor tests were stored. A lighted cigarette placed in the oil by design or accident could have sent the entire plant up in flames and halted important production.

In some instances, plants have been negligent in either the care of the installation of what otherwise would be adequate protective equipment. In one factory room, for example, where waste paper was baled, an inspection of the several fire extinguishers available indicated that one had not been tended since 1936.

An elaborate sprinkler system in another plant engaged on defense orders was installed in the power house. Sprinklers were located over the compressed air machines, presenting the danger that water from the sprinkler, if turned on by design, would cause a short circuit in the motors and disable the plant's operation.

The machine shop was pointed out to a federal agent surveying one plant as a vital part of the production machinery. Yet, the floors were oil soaked and smoking was permitted. The fire-fighting equipment was insufficient.

add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x insufficient.

Not only were electric switches unenclosed and oily waste material and workmen's clothes tossed carelessly about the room, but emery dust and graphite used in the ship were easily available and, of course, presented an appropriate supply for a possible saboteur.

-acd-

C O P Y

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

General Offices

News Building New York City

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Kidd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Herndon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

March 28, 1941

CLEM J. RANDAU
Vice President
and
General Business Manager

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Some five years ago you invited Mrs. Randau and myself to inspect FBI headquarters - when we met at The Miami Biltmore. At long last Mrs. Randau and our two boys [redacted] and [redacted] are going to Washington early next week and will pay your department a visit. I don't expect you to remember the occasion of our meeting, but trust that you will arrange for them to be shown the works. Thanks in advance and most sincerely,

b6

Clem J. Randau (signed)

Herndon - Give special attention 4-1

Arrangements made for special tour

94-8-95-1018

44-4-574

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

CLEM J. RANDAU
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hilton
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

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b6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____ 1941

To:
- ____ Director
- ____ Mr. Tolson
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Foxworth
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Coffey
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Hendon
- ____ Mr. Noon
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Mr. Patterson
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Quinn Tamm
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Miss Lurz
- ____ Miss Weber

____ _____

See Me — For Appropriate Action
Send File — Prepare reply

Write them very
cordial letter after
they leave us.

L. B. Nichols

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3-31 1941

To:
- ____ Director
- ____ Mr. Tolson
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Foxworth
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Miss Gandy
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- ____ Mr. Quinn Tamm
- ____ Personnel Files Section
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- ____ Miss Lurz
- ____ Miss Weber

____ _____

See Me — For Appropriate Action
Send File — Prepare reply

Mr. Noon to take - Director's office advised

L. B. Nichols

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV_TIG..ION

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To:
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- ___Mr. Clegg
- ___Mr. Edward Tamm
- ___Mr. Foxworth
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- ___Mr. Carson
- ___Mr. Drayton
- ___Mr. Rosen
- ___Miss Gandy
- ___Mr. Tracy
- ___Personnel Files Section
- ___Files Section
- ___Mrs. Skillman
- ___ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and return

Be sure we take special care of them. If Hoover should be given opportunity to see them

Clyde Tolson

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RCH:MWC

March 14, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

As a matter of record, there are attached hereto the original drafts of three articles prepared by Mr. Allen C. Dibble of United Press which were subsequently published.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

Attachment

3

94-8-95-101
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAR 15
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
HENDON

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

CLEM J. RANDAU
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER

May 7th, 1941.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thanks for your letter of May 1st.

Unfortunately Mrs. Randau and the boys were not able to visit Washington as planned earlier because of the death of a very close friend.

However, it is quite likely that they will come down sometime in June and will most certainly take advantage of your kind invitation to look over your layout.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Clem J. Randau

CJR:GEM

94-8-95-102

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 JUL 12 941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NICHOLS
HENDON

9 1957

JEH:ECP

April 23, 1941

Mr. George W. Stewart
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pete:

Just a personal note to tell you how sorry I was at not being able to squeeze in a few minutes when you covered the Department, so as to see you and say hello. I hope that the next time you are in the building you will stop by the office and that we will be able to sit down and have at least a short talk together.

In the meantime, with best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 24 1941 ★
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-8-95-102

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 1 S
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JJS:BR
RCH:GDC

INDEXED
94-8-95-101X1

May 1, 1941

Mr. Clem J. Randau
Vice President and General
Business Manager
United Press Associations,
Incorporated
News Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Randau:

Since receiving your letter of March 28, 1941, and your letter to Assistant Director Clyde Tolson of the same date, we have been looking forward to the contemplated visit of Mrs. Randau and your two sons. Arrangements were made to show them in detail our various facilities and we were disappointed when they did not appear as planned.

I do hope they didn't come to Washington without dropping by. In any event the invitation holds good for you all.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Tolson
A. Tamm
Gurnea
Harbo
Nichols
Nease
Parsons
Quinn Tamm
Glavin
Mohr
Sandy

cc - Mr. Tolson

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 2 1941

MAY 2 3 25 PM '41

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Their tactics are sometimes so simple as to be disarming, the FBI said. At other times, when the situation demands, they can, with equal ease, apply all the tricks of international intrigue.

The tricks of the fifth column trade run the gamut from infiltration into plants as workers to threats made to legitimate employes that relatives or friends living within the jurisdiction of the foreign power will be made to suffer if the desired information is not made available.

American industrial secrets may also be obtained by enticing employes who are particularly familiar with the production of confidential materials to [redacted] enter the service of a foreign power in an advisory capacity or through an espionage ring operating as a commercial concern, export-import association, scientific group, businessmen's club [redacted] engineering organization.

The FBI has warned that disloyal employes are in a better position to commit sabotage and espionage than a non-employe, since the former have a complete working knowledge of the plant functions which would permit a [redacted] devastating blow at a vulnerable point.

In contrast to these individuals, loyal employes may be depended upon to assist in protecting the plant properties as well as reporting overtures made to them by foreign agents. In this connection, the FBI has suggested training in the methods of plant protection.

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Add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x protection.

Warning that foreign agents will make every effort to obtain employment in strategic plants, the FBI has recommended close scrutiny of the background of applicants seeking positions in defense industries.

Some of the inquiries the FBI has suggested would disclose whether an employe was born in the United States; the names and addresses of any relatives who live in a foreign country; a statement as to military or naval service, either in the united States or a foreign country; the employe's whereabouts and activities during the world war period, 1914-1918; and any police record he might have.

The FBI has recommended that movements of employes within a plant be restricted. In the event an employe desires to leave the unit in which he is working to go to another unit temproarily on personal or official reasons, the requirement of a pass was suggested.

The purpose of such a restriction is two-fold. First, it would prevent a saboteur intent upon doing violence from reaching a vulnerable point not within his unit without notice. Also, in the event of a blast or paralyzing accident, investigators could localize their inquiry among employes working in the particular unit where the incident occurred.

Further, the FBI has suggested that areas particularly vulnerable should be restricted so that only employes regularly assigned to the area could be admitted. Visitors would be barred unless they obtained the express authorization of an inspector.

-more-

add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x inspector.

As the defense program has progressed, the use of identification badges has become more widespread. The FBI has suggested that a combination color scheme be adopted which would reveal the department in which a worker is employed, his authority to enter certain portions of the plant, and his payroll number.

Safeguards against unauthorized entrances into plants have been urged by g-men. Sidewalk elevators, coal chutes, skylights, and outside fire escapes have been pointed out as possible means of entrance to interlopers,

Other factors which must be considered, the FBI pointed out, are water frontage, railroad right-of-ways, outside windows facing sidewalks, storm sewers and unfenced areas. Installation of gates over spur tracks and the screening of windows, skylights and similar openings have been suggested. Floodlighting of plant areas to prevent trespassers from moving within the grounds without detection.

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next: How to handle a bomb.

Editor's note:

This is the third of a series of dispatches discussing the measures recommended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to spy-proof 1,000 vital defense plants.

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By Allen C. Dibble

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. .--(UP)--What would you do if you happened upon a bomb beneath your workbench in a plant housing thousands of employes and vital defense materials?

Would you submerge the bomb in the nearest pail of water? Or would you attempt to remove the infernal machine to a spot where its fury might be spent without damage?

In either case, you take a terrible chance of helping the saboteur in his work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has advised owners of strategic defense plants that untold ingenuity is employed in the manufacture of infernal machines so that no two bombs can be handled alike with safety.

As an indication of the danger in handling bombs, they point out that some will explode when moved, due to a trigger of pendulum arrangement; others explode at a specified time by use of a clockwork device; others are connected with lighting circuits so that when the lights are turned on the bomb explodes; while others are equipped with an acid timing device which will cause the bomb to explode if it is submerged in water.

-more-

add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x x water.

These are only a few of the many methods employed by agents of foreigh powers to strike at production. But even these few will illustrate the contention of G-men that there is no one method of handling bombs that can be safely employed.

Here are the simple rules given plant owners by the FBI for handling such cases:

1. Remain a safe distance from the bomb at all times.

2. Consider the protection of life first, and clear the surrounding area of all persons.

3. Remove inflammables from the immediate vicinity to prevent the spread of fire in the event the bomb explodes.

4. Disconnect all power lines in the immediate vicinity to prevent fires or the "shorting out" of the power lines over a large area.

5. Shut off all illuminating gas lines in the area.

6. Have in readiness fire fighting equipment.

7. Provide for an explosives expert to handle the bomb.

As to other hazards,

The FBI has warned that in considering the security of an industrial plant, the management should realize that knowledge of all such vulnerable points may be considered as helpful to any foreign-controlled plan of sabotage.

Whether an industrial plant has been destroyed by neglect or by intention is immaterial when considering the loss of the plant to american production during a time of emergency, G-men have pointed out in their surveys.

A condition which constitutes a hazard to the personnel is usually as dangerous as a saboteur who may attack and so injure the personnel that the plant production will be curtailed. -more-

add FBI, washn x x x curtailed.

A problem facing numerous industrial plants concerns fire hazards and adequate fire-fighting equipment. G-men contend that fire always is an effective and fearful weapon of the saboteur and not much can be done if its start is easily attributable to accident.

In one factory surveyed, a federal agent found a large pile of oil-soaked metal shavings. Excess oil had flowed from the pile into small pools scattered about a warehouse floor where ~~The warehouse was a storage place for~~ oil and gasoline used in motor tests were stored. A lighted cigarette placed in the oil by design or accident could have sent the entire plant up in flames and halted important production.

In some instances, plants have been negligent in either the care of the installation of what otherwise would be adequate protective equipment. In one factory room, for example, where waste paper was baled, an inspection of the several fire extinguishers available indicated that one had not been tended since 1936.

An elaborate sprinkler system in another plant engaged on defense orders was installed in the power house. Sprinklers were located over the compressed air machines, presenting the danger that water from the sprinkler, if turned on by design, would cause a short circuit in the motors and disable the plant's operation.

The machine shop was pointed out to a federal agent surveying one plant as a vital part of the production machinery. Yet, the floors were oil soaked and smoking was permitted. The fire-fighting equipment was insufficient.

add FBI, washn (Dibble) x x x insufficient.

Not only were electric switches unenclosed and oily waste material and workmen's clothes tossed carelessly about the room, but emery dust and graphite used in the shop were easily available and, of course, presented an appropriate supply for a possible saboteur.

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